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## FAMOUS CANADIAN EXPLORER ARRIVES AT VANCOUVER, B. C.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson Tells of  
Discovering Unknown Land  
and Currents—Also Finds  
Coal and Copper Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, who has made such a name for himself and brought great credit to his native land in the field of Arctic exploration, arrived here on Monday evening, coming down from the North on the C. P. R. steamer Princess Sophia, ending five and one-half years of wandering through Arctic wastes.

"I have only one regret," he remarked, "and that is that I have been unable to continue the 'drift' on the ice from Northern Alaska to the Siberian coast, which, under Storkersen, may be characterized as the most important bit of Arctic exploration ever undertaken."

Mr. Stefansson explained the difficulty he had had in securing volunteers for this hazardous undertaking. He said the Eskimos were afraid of drifting ice, but that finally three white men agreed to accompany him. He then returned to Mackenzie Delta in order to secure dogs and other needed equipment. For three months he remained at Herschel Island.

Dealing with the importance of the work achieved by the expedition, the explorer stated that everything had been accomplished according to plans made before leaving Ottawa, but owing to losing the Karluk, with all the splendid equipment which she had on board, it had required two years longer than originally expected. Land had been discovered that had never been seen before and the only reason that more land had not been discovered was, he declared, because there was no more there. The ocean had been thoroughly explored for three summers, the entire field of exploration, as originally mapped out, being carefully gone over.

Another important result was the discovery of unknown currents which, from a scientific point of view, he claimed to be as important as the discovery of land. Next in importance, he said, was the discovery of new coal fields, upon new islands claimed for Canada and which had originally been called a new continent. This, of course, had been an exaggeration, the islands being two in number, with a total area of approximately 30,000 square miles. However, the coal deposits gave great promise and as they were almost as accessible as the famous Spitzbergen coal fields, they were destined to become valuable properties. There would be fully 100 days each year when the coal could be transported. It was a high grade of bituminous, and in addition to the coal, there were extensive copper deposits.

Mr. Stefansson seemed justifiably proud that he had proved the ability of white men to "live off the ice." His had been one of the longest trips ever made in the Arctic, of like nature, Rear Admiral Peary held the record for trips made with full supplies of provisions, he having carried supplies sufficient for three months, which meant that it was not necessary to resort to a meat diet. On the other hand, Mr. Stefansson made one trip lasting 150 days and provisions were carried for only one-third of that time. For 160 days there was nothing to eat but meat secured by the way.

Mr. Stefansson stated that he could say nothing regarding his plans for the future, other than that he would proceed immediately to the naval station at Esquimaux, where he would report and await orders from the Canadian Government. He expected to leave for Ottawa, where he would make his report to the government, and on Oct. 31, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, his lecture tour would commence. The Canadian Government was only permitting his public appearance because the net proceeds would be devoted to the Red Cross.

Asked regarding his possible return to the Arctic, the explorer stated it would require two years before he could complete his detailed report, but at the end of that time he hoped to again take up the work, which had come to mean so much to him.

## JAPANESE CABINET MAY RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Times special correspondent in Tokyo speaks of the probability of the Japanese Cabinet's resignation, recalling the statement of Count Terauchi, during the rice riots, that, as soon as these were satisfactorily ended, the Cabinet would submit the question of resignation to the Emperor.

Among the names mentioned in the dispatch as those of possible successors to Count Terauchi is that of the Marquis Satomi. Mr. Hara is also mentioned as the leader of the Sienyukai and the Marquis Okuma, the latter in these terms: "Those accustomed to the eccentricities of Japanese politics have not failed to note that the Marquis Okuma has been actively moving to and fro, recently, and has emerged entirely from the retirement, following upon his resignation in October, 1916."

## NORWEGIAN KING ON VISIT TO STOCKHOLM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—King Haakon of Norway reached Stockholm yesterday, being the first Norwegian king to visit the Swedish capital. He was welcomed by King Gustav and drove in state to the castle where a state banquet was afterwards given in his honor, though the usual reception of the diplomatic corps was dispensed with, owing to the war.

## CHINA CONFRONTS A CRITICAL SITUATION

Sir John Jordan Reported to  
Have Approached Foreign  
Office and Offered Services  
of Britain and United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The critical situation in Fokien province has resulted, according to announcements appearing in the Chinese press, which are the subject of a Reuter dispatch, in the initiative being taken by Sir John Jordan, British minister in Peking, who has approached the Foreign Office and offered the services of Great Britain and the United States, with a view to mediation between the North and the South.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The difficult situation created by the Canton Government's announcement of its intention to seize the customs appears to have been settled by the persuasions of the Military Governor, who disapproved of the threat of force used by the Canton authorities. Light is thrown on the reasons prompting the Canton Government's attitude in a Peking dispatch to The Times.

The dispatch states that the South is desperately in need of money and claims to be fighting a battle similar to that of the Allies in Europe, a battle of self-determination. The South points out that the customs revenues will go to the North to be used in an effort to suppress the South and that it has a right to a share at least of the revenues derived from the territories under its jurisdiction.

The dispatch also states that efforts are being made in Peking to bring about a settlement of internal differences by a conference of delegates. This effort has followed the election of Hsu Shi-Chang and it is hoped that since the South expects to have its nominee in the Vice-Presidency a settlement will be effected on this basis, though the South will require the dissolution of the Peking Parliament.

The success of the southern troops in Fokien does not help the North, and the dispatch seems to hint that unless the North accepts the Southern claims foreign intervention will be needed to effect peace.

## ENGLISH COTTON WORKERS STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Several meetings were held yesterday in connection with the cotton strike, which has already brought some 50,000 operatives to a standstill, and there are hopes of a speedy settlement, particularly as the Premier has addressed a letter to the general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, appealing to the patriotism of the workers and asking the strikers to return to work and leave the decision to the government, after an inquiry by a tribunal which the government will immediately appoint.

Meanwhile reports regarding the railway dispute state that the railway men and women are everywhere responding loyally to their executives' appeal for no cessation of work during negotiations.

## ECONOMIC CONGRESS OF CENTRAL POWERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—German papers state that an economic conference of representatives of the quadruple alliance will be held at Sofia shortly under the King of Bulgaria's presidency. The subjects of discussion will be the settlement of a basis for Bulgaria's participation in Mittel-Europa, the economic system and solution of the Danube and Black Sea questions, involving Bulgaria's interests.

## REPORTED GERMAN CONCESSION TO TURKS

PARIS, France (Monday).—L'Homme Libre learns from Geneva that no agreement regarding Poland was reached at the recent conferences in Vienna between von Hintze and Baron Burian, but apparently their respective governments have agreed to give a certain amount of concessions to Turkey, whose claims have become more pressing under the new Sultan's influence.

## BREWERS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY

Custodian of Alien Property Declares Germans Have Bought  
Washington Newspaper That  
Has Been Fighting for Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Inquiries have come to Harrisburg from a number of cities for information as to the charges made before the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania at its meeting here recently by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien property, that big brewery interests had arranged to buy control of an influential newspaper at Washington. Mr. Palmer made the charges at a meeting at which the state committee refused to give its endorsement to Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, the nominee for Governor at the May primary, on the ground that he was backed by liquor interests and had entered into a bi-partisan deal.

The alien property custodian is national Democratic committeeman from Pennsylvania, and in the course of an arraignment of the influence of the organized liquor traffic in Pennsylvania politics made the accusation that some of its tentacles reached to the shadow of the national capital. Mr. Palmer said that it would soon be brought to light how these interests had endeavored to accomplish the acquisition of the newspaper. Concerning it he said:

"Let me say to you as an illustration of the lengths to which they will go, the facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that 12 or 15 German brewers of America in association with the United States Brewers Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation; and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion, in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic. That money was placed there under methods and by contrivances cleverly designed to keep secret forever who it was that put the money into that great newspaper and the purposes for which it was there. Now, I say to you that when this traffic, doomed though it is, undertakes and seeks by these secret methods to control party nominations, party machinery, whole political parties, and thereby control the government of State and nation, it is time that the people know the truth, and it is time that we as Americans, as Pennsylvanians and as Democrats stand for the truth, no matter who gets hurt in the process."

"And I say another thing which is appropriate to be said at this time in this great hour of the country's emergency. I say another thing: that the organized liquor traffic of the country is a vicious industry because it has been unpatriotic; because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct. Why, you and I know perfectly well that it is around these great brewery organizations owned by rich men, almost all of them of German birth and sympathy, at least before we entered the war, that have grown up all the societies, all the organizations of this country intended to keep younger men, emigrants, from becoming American citizens. It is around the Saengerfests and the Saengerbunds and organizations of that kind, generally financed by the rich brewers, that the young Germans who come to America are taught to remember first, the fatherland, and second, America. You remember the exposure of the German-American Alliance, brought out first by Mr. Humes of Pittsburgh, Pa., and afterwards in Congress, when the Senate of the United States revoked its charter because of its disloyal conduct. It was a German whisky alliance and everybody knows it. I know that these great interests have actually been willing to finance great newspapers for the purpose of spreading German peace propaganda and sentiments in this country."

Pay Asked for an Idle Day

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Because the company refused to pay them for time they did not work, about 50 employees of the Springfield Breweries Company, at the Fort Street plant, walked out on Tuesday. The trouble arose over pay for Sept. 12, Registration Day, when the plant was closed to permit the men to register. The men were idle and so pay for that day was deducted from their week's wages.

## PERMANENT ALLIED COUNCIL PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—For the first time since 1913, the Grand Orient lodge of Freemasons is meeting this week. At the first sitting, the meeting passed a resolution congratulating the armies of the Republic and the Allies, and containing the proposal that the allied governments should organize a permanent council on the model of the Military Council of Versailles, for drawing up a scheme for a league of nations.

A resolution on the same lines was passed by the Grand Lodge of France.

## BUGLE SIGNALS IN BATTLE PROHIBITED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Methods of modern warfare have eliminated one more romantic feature of battle. An army order just issued by the War Department announces changes in drill regulations which prohibit the use of bugle signals during an engagement. The danger of the bugle message not reaching all the troops, as well as the grave possibility that the enemy would be well versed in the calls and would know what to expect, are the reasons for the change.

## PLAN FOR REFORM IN INDIA APPROVED

Legislative Council Recognizes  
Montagu-Chelmsford Proposals as Step Toward Realization  
of Responsible Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Expectations in India that the sitting of the Legislative Council would prove fruitful in giving a measure of sound Indian opinion on the subject of the reform scheme have not been disappointed. A Reuter telegram, amplified in a special despatch to The Times, states that Mr. Surendranath Banerjee moved a resolution expressing thanks for the reform proposals, recognizing that they are a definite advance toward the progressive realization of responsible government, and recommending that the report be referred to a committee, consisting of all non-official members of the Legislative Council, for consideration. The resolution was carried with applause by 48 votes to 2 after a discussion, in which 23 Indians took part.

In the discussion, an interesting point was made by Mr. Ironside, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who said that the British non-official community was practically ignored in the Montagu-Chelmsford report. Since that community would take a full share in the future economic development of India, and as the British official element diminished, the British non-official element would participate more in the government and become more responsible for purely British interests. The omission should not be overlooked.

He spoke of no racial spirit, having worked cordially with Indian business men for many years, but he saw the paramount importance for foundations of the future being thoroughly laid.

The second part of Mr. Banerjee's resolution, proposing the reference of the report to a committee comprising non-official members of the council, was carried with two dissentients, representing the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY PROPOSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recognition of the government of Costa Rica is urged by the Anti-Imperialist League in a letter signed by Moorfield Storey of Boston, president of that organization, introduced in the Senate on Tuesday by Senator Shafroth of Colorado.

"It is urged that, by diplomatic and senatorial action, difficulties may be removed and harmony established with that country, which should be facilitated by her declaration of war against Germany," the letter states. The league also asks for a modification of the treaty with Nicaragua "in accordance with right and justice and in behalf of the claims of Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica." Reestablishment of the Central American Council of Justice is recommended by the league.

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## SPANISH CABINET IS NOW IN SESSION

King Presides Over Ministerial  
Gathering—Held to Discuss  
the International Situation—  
Cortes to Reopen on October 2

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday).—The Cabinet is having a series of daily sittings and the King is presiding over that of today, at which the international situation is being dealt with. So far as known, the situation has not undergone any important change, but there are very conflicting circumstances announced. It is persistently rumored that another Spanish ship has been sunk by German submarines, this time in the neighborhood of the Canaries. On the other hand, the Germanophile newspaper A. B. C. has received a wireless message from its Berlin correspondent, saying he has just learned that the German Government has agreed to most ample reparation being made for the damage done by the sinking of the Spanish ship Sardinero, adding that one of the German ships interned in Spanish ports will be handed over to replace the sunken vessel.

The Sardinero was sunk before the Spanish Government took up the question in earnest recently and sent a strong note to Berlin, and it is suggested in Madrid that by taking this course the Berlin Government is endeavoring to save its face by pretending to have been in agreement with the proposal for replacement before Spain formulated her demands.

It is also suggested that Germany is about to make other similar concessions, while reserving the right to refuse similar satisfaction in future cases if the military situation should become more favorable to her.

It is noteworthy that Señor Dato, the foreign minister, has been to the frontier to engage in a long conference with the Spanish Ambassador to Paris, Señor Quiñones de Leon, who had come from Paris for the purpose.

The German ambassador is putting out the suggestion that the Casara and the Atxeri Mendí, two Spanish ships sunk since the Spanish note was sent to Berlin, were really sunk by British submarines.

The reopening of the Cortes has been fixed for Oct. 2. It is stated that, contrary to their former decision, the democratic elements of the Left, who withdrew from the chamber as a protest against the Espionage Bill, which they considered a Germanophile measure, will resume their places in Parliament when it opens.

## TWO IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—French detectives have recently made two important arrests of enemy agents in Paris and Lyons. The man arrested in Paris music hall is an Austrian and was wearing the uniform of an officer of Zouaves. He is charged as a spy and as an agent for obtaining spies for the service of Germany.

The arrest in Lyons is of a neutral subject, employed in an honorable commercial firm, who was directly implicated in an important treason trial in Lyons neighborhood, which resulted in several capital sentences. Documents show him to have been engaged in obtaining spies for Germany.

## JOURNALISTS VISIT PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—Two parties of journalists have been welcomed in Paris recently. One from Switzerland will shortly cross to the United States at the invitation of the American Government. The other party is representative of the British dominions and has been entertained by British journalists in the French capital and presented by Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, to the President of the republic and M. Clemenceau.

## NO FOODSTUFF AFTER OCT. 1 TO BREWERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President of the United States will issue a proclamation on Wednesday, countersigned by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, giving official form to the action already decided upon by the Food and Fuel administrations, with the approval of the heads of other governmental departments, to conserve food, fuel and other supplies and resources by stopping the brewing business in this country. Dec. 1, as has already been announced, is the date appointed for closing the breweries, but under the new proclamation, foodstuffs cannot be used after Oct. 1, which means that nothing except the malt and hops that the brewers already have on hand, may be used from that date on for their output.

This will probably not hasten the closing of the breweries before the date previously fixed but it will help to save certain needed foodstuffs. As this is the primary object, near beer is included in the restrictions.

## REFUSAL OF PEACE PARLEY APPROVED

Senator Lodge, in United States  
Senate, and Mr. Kahn, in the  
House, Indorse the President's  
Stand for Complete Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a unanimity seldom seen, Republicans and Democrats in Congress vied with each other on Tuesday in commending the prompt action of the United States Government in firmly and categorically refusing to be inveigled into peace parleys with the Central Powers. In a stirring address in the Senate, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, minority leader and a leading member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, set the keynote, declaring emphatically that "until complete victory is reached on German soil," and the military machine of the enemy destroyed, any peace discussions with the enemy would be a terrible blunder and tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat. The vigorous prosecution of the war, he declared, to a final and conclusive victory, is the only way in which "we can justify our entrance into the war and the sacrifice of our best and bravest."

The note hung in the Senate was answered in the House, when Representative Julius Kahn, Republican of California, congratulated the President of the United States "on his prompt and uncompromising reply to the Austro-Hungarian peace note."

"I am pleased with the answer," said Representative Foss, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. "It gives no chance for the enemy to gain by diplomacy what it could not win on the field."

Characterizing the Austro-Hungarian note as "stupid," the Senator Lodge declared that its rejection would "put an end to loose and feeble talk about those Austro-Hungarian offers, a kind of talk which is not only debilitating and confusing, but distinctly helpful to Germany."

He called the attention of the Senate and the country to the campaign of propaganda which preceded this maneuver, declaring that even the chairman of the Committee on Public Information was unconsciously led to further it. So great, he said, was the danger of this peace propaganda, that on Sept. 1, the Secretary of War had to ban certain literature from the training camps.

Senator Lodge supported the policy of creating barrier states against German aggression in the Near East. The recognition of the Tzecho-Slovaks, he said, must be followed by the recognition of a free Poland and of the Jugoslavs.

Senator's Lodge's speech was, in part, as follows:

"The President's reply to this stupid note will meet, I am sure, with universal approval. The prompt and curt refusal of the Austro-Hungarian offer was not only right, but wise, for it will, I believe, put an end to loose and feeble talk about these Austro-Hungarian offers, a kind of talk which is not only debilitating and confusing, but distinctly helpful to Germany. The President, without entering upon any details or definitions, says the position and purpose of the United States are plain.

"I think that the purpose and position of the American people are plain, and growing plainer, clearer and stronger every day. They are becoming so plain that I think even the Central Powers will soon begin to understand them. I think they will learn, and the sooner the better, that the American people mean to have complete victory.

"Until complete victory is reached on German soil, any negotiations or discussions with our enemies would mean that the war was lost, our sacrifice in vain, and our high purpose defeated. There is much hard fighting yet to be done, many sacrifices still to be made, but the light of victory is shining upon our armies and upon those of our allies.

"We mean to put her in physical bonds. We mean to make the world safe for all free law-abiding, decent people, so that they may live their lives in peace, unthreatened and unalarmed. For this we fight. We shall win."

(Continued on page five, column two)

## ALLIED FORCES IN MACEDONIA GAIN FURTHER GROUND

Advancing Over Hills, They Enter  
Gradesnica, Occupy Ridges  
and Take 4000 Prisoners—  
Allied Position in France

War summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

The news that the Bulgarians have sent troops to the western front has only the authority of an Amsterdam report. It may prove to be true, but even people only moderately acquainted with politics and military affairs should be cautious of accepting military movements on such evidence.

## The Fighting in Serbia

Anyway, as though by way of a gentle hint to the Bulgarians that their forces may be needed nearer home, the allied armies in the neighborhood of Monastir have got suddenly under way. Advancing over the hills in the neighborhood of Gradesnica, they have entered that town, and occupied the surrounding ridges. Four thousand prisoners and some 24 guns have been captured, whilst the columns are still advancing. The world has come to disregard the Balkan front almost altogether, but with the Greek army reconstituted, with the Serbians recovering from their many reverses, and with detachments of British, French, and Italian troops added to these, the Austrians and the Bulgarians may find it wiser to retain their battalions nearer home.

## Marshal Foch's Strategy

Anyway it may be taken for granted that Marshal Foch is not without his reasons for producing activity in this field. He is preparing, it is to be imagined, for a renewal of the drive on the western front, perhaps in force from one end of it to the other, and it may be that he is of the opinion that it will be wise to indicate to Austria and to Bulgaria that discretion in parting with surplus battalions may prove the better part of valor.

What the Marshal has in view no man, of course, knows. He is at present apparently devoting himself mainly to the turning of the Chemin des Dames, the difficulties of which maneuver are almost beyond words. The whole of the country immediately to the south of St. Gobain forest is a natural citadel, and this natural citadel the German engineers have been working at for years. It is a mass of rocky heights and caves, with machine-gun nests simply by the hundred. How much it means to the Germans is made clear by an order recently found on a prisoner. In this order the immense importance of the heights east of Laifaux is insisted upon, and the necessity for holding them to the last gasp enjoined. In spite of this the French infantry are gradually creeping little by little into the German positions. The capture of Mont des Singes, which was held by the Fifth Prussian Guard division, and of Celles was really a remarkable feat. If only the process can be continued steadily, though the operation will consume time, it will be of enormous effect in the long run.

## Von Ludendorff's Intentions

Meanwhile the British are carrying on the improvement of their lines, from Lens to St. Quentin, with the same steady persistency. What appears to be happening is that Marshal Foch is maneuvering for positions, with the result that when he does strike, the enemy will realize, if he has not already done so, the significance of his strategy.

There are signs that von Ludendorff has already done this, and that he is preparing for a retreat on a large scale. Such a retreat would shorten his line so considerably as to largely checkmate the Allies' superiority in numbers. But this eventually would not help the high Command, for streams of men are being steadily poured into Russia, and can be steadily poured, whenever the occasion demands, into Italy or Greece, with the result that the Central Powers may at any moment discover that their other frontiers have by no means been permanently relieved.

For the moment, however, the world looks towards Lorraine, where General Pershing is supposed to have massed the great army he now commands, and the power of which von Ludendorff may learn sooner than he even expects.

## COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official report on the war, issued tonight, follows:

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne rivers, today, enemy attacks failed."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official report made public today says:

"There has been lively reconnoitering activity in Flanders; south of Ypres, partial enemy attacks failed."

"In the Canal positions, Pomeranian grenadiers brought back prisoners from renewed thrusts at Sauchy-Cauchy. In the Mavrincourt region the artillery duel increased to great intensity during the early morning. There was no infantry activity."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne vigorous attacks by the enemy continued. We recaptured the eastern



fringe of the height east of Vauxhall where the enemy had gained a footing. On the road leading from Lafaux toward the east the enemy pressed us back slightly.

"During the afternoon, after the strongest artillery fire, renewed enemy attacks which began under counter-attacks by the Hanover, Brunswick and Oldenburg Reserve Regiments. In the evening they again pushed forward their lines at points on the adjacent front to the south. A Brandenburg infantry division also repulsed several enemy attacks which were supported by armored cars. In the southern part of Vailly minor engagements continued.

"In the Champagne a nocturnal thrust by the enemy to the south of Reims was repulsed.

"At the Cotes Lorraine, near St. Hilaire, and west of Jonville, we carried out successful enterprises. Partial attacks by the enemy against Hamont and northeast of Thiaucourt were repulsed. The artillery activity was limited to destructive fire.

"Yesterday we shot down 44 enemy airplanes. Colonel Lorzer achieved his 40th. Lieutenant Rumeys his 35th and Lieutenant Thuy his 30th aerial victory."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—The Belgian official communiqué tonight says:

"In the regions of Reigersvliet and Merckem attacks against our advanced posts were repulsed today.

"Yesterday a hostile balloon was brought down in flames."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official communiqué issued tonight by Sir Douglas Haig, reads as follows:

"Northwest of St. Quentin, there was minor fighting today in the neighborhood of Bois d'Hellon.

"We gained ground on the northern portion of the front.

"West of La Bassée, in local encounters, we captured some German posts and some prisoners.

"In the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, we established new posts, and east of Vierstraat we repulsed an enemy raid."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"Our troops made progress yesterday in the direction of Le Verguier, northwest of St. Quentin.

"We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Hullech, and northeast of Neuve Chapelle."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Serbian official statement has been received here, dated Monday. It reads:

"Our offensive continues with complete success. The front pierced has been widened to include the remainder of the village of Gradensica and extends over a front of more than 20 kilometers.

"The whole of the ridge of Sokol is in our hands as well as the ridges of Traviska, Rovovska and Bradasta. We have advanced more than eight kilometers.

"Up to the present the French and Serbian troops have taken more than 2000 prisoners and more than 24 guns. Our casualties have been quite small.

"A Jugo-Slav division has reached Kozak (5085 feet and northeast of Sokol), the most important position in this region. Our advance continues.

"The French and Serbian troops are fighting hand-in-hand and are rivaling each other in tenacity, bravery and sacrifice. French and Serbian aviators have given proof of extraordinary activity and great bravery."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office, tonight, issued the following statement:

"West of St. Quentin we advanced toward Holnon and Savy villages today, capturing 50 prisoners.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne we extended our gains. North and east of Allennes we advanced on the plateau.

"By local attacks we captured strong support positions east of Sancy.

"North of Lafaux the number of enemy fallen on the battlefield proves enemy losses were heavy during the recent fighting there.

"Toward Glennes we repulsed three counter-attacks, with heavy German losses.

"We shot down six hostile airplanes and brought down an observation balloon in flames.

"We dropped 10 tons of projectiles on various objectives causing several fires.

"Eastern theater: Operations begun on Sunday, on the Sokol-Dobropolye-Vetrenik front, were successfully continued today.

"The breach was enlarged to the east and west over a 25-kilometer front to a depth of seven kilometers.

"West of Sokol, the Serbians captured the fortified zone between Gradensica and Sokol and crossed the Gradensica River.

"East of Vetrenik the Allies captured Chelo. In the Golobilo mountains they captured the Zborako defenses, exploiting the initial successes.

"The Jugo-Slavs captured the second enemy position in the Kozak mountain, the culminating point in this region.

"We captured four thousand prisoners in two days."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office issued the following statement, yesterday, on the operations in the eastern theater:

"This morning after violent artillery preparation French and Serbian troops attacked enemy organizations in the mountainous region of Dobropolye. The whole first positions of the enemy over a front of 11 kilometers were carried in spite of the difficulties of the ground. A number of prisoners and pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Allies. The operation



Balkan theater of war

Pressing the advantage gained on Sunday in their operations in Macedonia, the combined forces of the Allies have made further important progress on a front, of which Dobropolye is the center. The village of Gradensica has fallen into their hands, as well as important ridges, while over 4000 prisoners have been captured in two days.

continues to develop favorably. On other parts of the front there has been lively artillery activity.

"Serbian and French aviators participated in the battle and efficiently assisted the infantry, bombarding the enemy lines of communication."

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Sunday)—(Via London)—The official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office today reads:

"Enemy battalions attacked our positions north of Gradensica at several points but were repulsed with heavy losses. Several French prisoners remained in our hands.

"Further east, after excessive violent artillery preparation, Franco-Serbian divisions attacked early this morning our positions on the Sokol-Dobropolye-Vetrenik line. After an obstinate struggle they succeeded in occupying these points, suffering heavy losses.

"In order to avoid the sacrifice of our troops we withdrew our units in this section to positions further north."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—Tonight's Austrian official communiqué says:

"Between the Brenta and Monte Solaro, Italian storming columns yesterday were driven back.

"On the Asolone, the enemy was unable to leave his trenches owing to our fire.

"On Monte Pertica, Solaro, and Tasson Ridge there was bitter fighting. The enemy was forced to retreat everywhere.

"In Albania, at Pojani, renewed Italian advances failed."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Monday says:

"Section A—Aside from local combats in which we took prisoners and a further increase of artillery and aviation activity, there is nothing to report from the St. Mihiel salient.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

REICHSTAG MAJORITY DETERMINES POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German papers state that the Reichstag majority parties concluded their deliberations on Friday, having determined on the guiding lines for their future political conduct. The Vossische Zeitung states that they maintained the old standpoint that the people's right to self-determination must be applied in the Eastern border states, and that, for the rest, the previous resolution of July, 1917, remains the basis of their policy, while they still consider that the Reichstag should undertake a due measure of responsibility in the government, and in the shaping of policy.

Tuesday—A Berlin message states that Count von Hertling received the Reichstag majority parties at a conference, which lasted for two and a half hours and at which the Vossische Zeitung states the situation created by the Austrian peace note was discussed. The deliberations, at which the Foreign Secretary and the Minister for the Interior were present, are to be continued.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE "GALWAY CASTLE"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Tuesday)—The torpedoing of the Galway Castle has produced bitter indignation throughout South Africa, which, hitherto, had suffered little from German submarine piracy. The outrage of the Galway Castle, however, is regarded as the best recruiting incentive received by the Union and Rhodesia since the sinking of the Lusitania and the murder of Miss Cavell.

RED CROSS CLOTHING DRIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five thousand tons of clothing for destitute people of occupied Belgium and France will be sought in a campaign announced by the American Red Cross for the week beginning next Monday.

The clothing drive of the Red Cross last March brought in 5000 tons of garments, and it is estimated that at least as much more will be required next winter to clothe the 10,000,000 people in the occupied territory.

SUFFRAGE BILL TO COME UP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement by Senate leaders to call up the woman suffrage constitutional amendment for consideration in the Senate on Sept. 26 was announced on Tuesday by Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Austrian peace move became known in Paris on Sunday afternoon and made very little impression. Among those deputies who were in attendance at the Chamber of Deputies, the victories of the Allies were regarded as an obvious cause of the Austrian initiative.

The French aims in the war were exactly the same as they had always been, was the deputies' comment, and, as for international conference, there was no need for it, since all that has to be said had been made perfectly,

clear as far back as December, 1916, in the note presented by President Wilson before the United States entered the war.

It was because the Central Empires felt that the victorious allied armies would be able to enforce an allied program, that the attempt was made to frustrate the purpose by inaugurating maneuvers in favor of a conference.

M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs were out of Paris when the Austrian peace proposal was received, but they were immediately informed.

Mr. Clynes' Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—In a speech at Manchester, today, J. R. Clynes, Food Controller, referred to the Austrian note, which he said should at least enable the Allies to make clearer to the Central Powers their own war aims. He did not say, he added, how the Allies could lessen those aims, whilst regarding peace overtures. He adjured the masses and the people of the country to contemplate the fate of Russia, the lesson from which was that the absolute unity of all classes and parties was indispensable to success.

## WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

French Government Takes Steps to Provide for Administrative Needs of Alsace-Lorraine in View of Events at the Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In view of events on the front, the French Government is taking immediate steps to provide for the administrative needs of Alsace and Lorraine. A decree has been issued by which the administration of the provinces will fall to the Under-Secretary of State in the Cabinet, directly the lost provinces return to France. As an aid to the under-secretary, M. Jules Cambon has already been appointed councillor for Alsace-Lorraine. He was hitherto councillor for Franco-American affairs.

Air Raid on Mannheim

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Mannheim aeroplane works and the chemical factory were twice attacked by us yesterday. The Independent Air Force stated tonight in its official communiqué.

"Three of our machines are missing. The Haguenau aerodrome was attacked and a burst of flame was observed near the hangars.

"Last night three hostile aerodromes were bombed and attacked with machine guns with good results.

"The Metz, Sablon and Treves railway stations were attacked also and three fires were started in the former.

"The Frankfurt station was bombed with good effect. Seven of our machines were not located after this night attack."

General Oshima's Congratulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—The Minister of War, General Oshima, has sent a telegram of congratulation to the British War Office on the successes of the British armies on the western front.

Bulgarians at Maubeuge

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Bulgarian regiments have arrived at Maubeuge to cooperate with the German troops on the western front, according to L'Echo Belge.

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British official communiqué on aviation activities was issued tonight. It says:

"There was great aerial activity all along the British front yesterday and our photographic machines were busily engaged in every department of their work.

"Photographic reconnaissances, both of forward and distant areas, were carried out with great completeness in spite of opposition, and the number of aerial photographs taken exceeds any recorded total for one day.

"Observation of our artillery fire was successfully performed both by aeroplanes and balloons.

"Much damage was reported in hostile battery positions and many fires and explosions were caused.

"Nearly 24 tons of bombs were dropped by day and 15 on the following night on aerodromes used by the enemy's night flying airplanes and on railroads and dumps.

"Air fighting was intense throughout the day, combats taking place at considerable distances east of the lines.

"Forty-five hostile machines were brought down by our airmen. Of these seven were brought down in one fight by one of our squadrons.

"Twenty other German machines were driven down by our anti-aircraft guns.

"One hostile balloon was destroyed. Sixteen of our machines were missing."

M. Clemenceau Receives Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

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Plans for Labor Congress in London

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The inter-allied conference opening tomorrow in London is regarded by French Socialists as an event of extreme importance. Apart from the subjects of the international conference, which still, in spite of Mr. Vandervelde's letter to Mr. Henderson, finds apologists in the ranks of French Socialism, there is another question which may become the pivot out of which the gathering in London will turn, that is the question of passports.

## MOBILIZATION IN SIBERIA EFFECTED

Siberian Government So Telegraphs to Russian Legation at Copenhagen, Declaring Internal Situation Is Consolidated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Copenhagen message states that the Siberian Government has telegraphed to the Russian legation there that mobilization has been effected satisfactorily, and the internal situation consolidated. Unfortunately the army was unable to hold Kazan, but the advance on Perm continues. General Ivanov is commanding the Siberian Government's army.

Meanwhile, Vladivostok dispatches to The Times, dated Sept. 9, state that the recently disarmed volunteer corps has had its arms returned in General Knox's presence on the understanding it will proceed immediately to the front. Large and enthusiastic crowds watched the ceremony of blessing the arms, and the dispatch remarks that the satisfactory conclusion of what was an unfortunate incident will go far to restore local good will toward the Allies, that is, among the Bourgeois element, whereas the attitude of the Socialists and Bolsheviks is critical. A further dispatch describes the various allied military and diplomatic representatives as busily occupied with a variety of problems confronting them, especially in view of the unexpected by early solution of the local military situation, and consequent opening up of the whole immense area between the Manchurian frontier and the Volga.

The whole problem is so big, The Times correspondent writes, that it cannot be contemplated undauntedly. The problem, he writes, is both military and political and of the two, the former is the simpler. The Allies want a front established somewhere in Russia, against the Germans and that already exists on the Volga. Happily, the latest advices indicate that the Tzschs still hold Samara, while the threat against Ekaterinburg has not taken shape.

The concentration of the whole of the Tzsch continent on the Volga, The Times correspondent considers is obviously the first measure to be taken, after which the allied governments must discuss the question of the allied reinforcements. Meanwhile, he maintains, two other measures are essential for the protection of the Tzschs and their maintenance on the Volga, namely, the placing of the whole railway from Vladivostok to the Volga under military control, and the institution of martial law, at least within the zone of the railway so controlled.

Not only, he pointed out, is this vital railway particularly vulnerable, owing to its many bridges, culverts and tunnels, but spies, agitators and enemy prisoners of war everywhere abound, and the position cannot be dealt with except under martial law. Both the control of the railway and the institution of martial law have a political aspect, he concludes, and here the Allies have no alternative but to grasp the nettle.

Meanwhile, a Renter Vladivostok message, dated Sunday, states that reports from Tomsk show that the revolutionary period in West Siberia has passed and the process of stabilization has set in, the key note of which is federation with Russia. The Omsk government is now recognized from the Urals to Lake Baikal and partially recognized as far as the Pacific coast. The Baikal and Vladivostok governments are mutually irreconcilable, the message adds, but their respective positions have changed materially and both are apparently willing to merge into the Omsk government. In short, the political center has already gravitated to West Siberia, and the Far East will soon be playing second fiddle.

A further Renter message states that the political assembly of all the new provincial governments has been opened at Ufa with a view to organizing Pan-Russian authority.

Japanese Land at Fusan

TOKYO, Japan (Sept. 9) (By The Associated Press)—The advance guard of the third Japanese division, which is bound for the Manchurian battlefield, was landed at Fusan, Korea, on Sept. 8 according to an official announcement issued today by the Japanese War Office.

Bolsheviks Repulsed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—British, French and American detach-

ments on the Archangel front have repulsed Bolshevik forces, which fled, according to an Archangel dispatch to the Pravda, a Petrograd dispatch stated today. A number of Bolshevik officers are said to have deserted to the British.

Soviet Troops Retire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Moscow message, via Berlin, dated September 12, quotes the Russian press as reporting the retirement of Soviet troops under strong pressure on the Southern sector and on the Archangel front, in the latter case, after a battle with the allied forces.

Massacres by Bolsheviks

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of allied citizens in Russia is dangerous, according to advices received through a neutral source by the State Department late on Tuesday. The report tells of wholesale executions by the Bolsheviks without trials and of the massacre of persons innocent of the political views they were suspected of holding.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE MASONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Mass.—Activities of Freemasonry in the great war were touched upon in the allocation at the opening business session, on Tuesday, of the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, which is holding its triennial meeting at Masonic Temple here. The allocation was delivered by Barton Smith, M. P., grand commander of the Supreme Council of the 33d and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

There are 43 active members of the council, all of whom are attending the meeting with the single exception of Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States. On Tuesday night the thirty-third degree was conferred upon about 120 candidates by Grand Commander Smith and the officers of the supreme council. During the day several distinguished guests were received, including Sir John Gibson, past sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council of Canada; E. N. Huzzo, of Minneapolis, and others representing the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction.

In the report in dealing with the war itself, the grand commander praises the motives of the Allies and says with regard to Germany:

"This vision of one nation armed with all the weapons of war, holding domination over an unarmed world, pictures to us a depth of slavery with infamous and unbounded suffering such as the world has never known. Such a Germany as Prussia hopes to see is necessarily non-productive and can live only upon serfs and slaves who feed, clothe, arm and amuse them with their labor, their manhood and their womanhood.

"It is the old Peace of Rome, its slavish burdens made infinitely intolerable by Prussian lust, brutality and avarice. It is the crusade against

HEARST PAPERS BARRED IN NEVADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

RENO, Nev.—Declaring that the Hearst publications have not in the past shown a true American spirit, and through their past actions have jeopardized the interests of the American people, the convention of the directors of county councils of defense in Nevada and the State Council of Defense, adopted resolutions, without a dissenting vote, protesting against the circulation of the Hearst publication in Nevada.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements (Tuesday)—The rubber commission is remitting the duty and war tax on rubber and is advancing loans to cultivators to relieve their present difficulties.

"The Mayor of Filbert"

A MOTION PICTURE of the book by that name, by Charles Francis Stocking.

A Strong Presentation of the truth

BEHIND THE WET vs. DRY FIGHT

NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

This eight-reel film is considered a most timely production by those patriotic citizens who are closely following and backing the prohibition drive of the military, war industries, railroad, food and fuel authorities in national, state and city governments, and the action of state legislatures on the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is apparent that it is of immediate importance that this film have wide distribution. The company has a fine offer to make to the man of business ability who will take charge of distribution in his district. Would it not be doing a "bit"?

FIRST—To ask your theater to show the film?

SECOND—To be or to find a distributor?

Address by letter or telegram TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION Room 803, 1457 Broadway, New York.

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## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 9.

Number that have yet to vote, 24.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 8.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

NEWARK SALOONKEEPERS QUIT

One hundred and seventy-six Newark (N. J.) saloonkeepers have gone out of business since the first of the year, says The American Issue.

CARDINAL FARLEY PASSES AWAY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.</



## BREST-LITOVSK TREATY PROTEST

Representatives of Estonian Government Object to German Dictatorship—Desire to Convoke Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The text of a protest against the treaty of Brest-Litovsk forwarded to the German Government by the Estonian representatives of the National Council and of the Provisional Government of Estonia is now available. The document is dated from Copenhagen, and the translation of the French version reads as follows:

"By the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty the Soviet Government of Great Russia authorized Germany to occupy Estonia and Livonia with its police forces until public security and order had been established and guaranteed there by the country's own institutions. In their stipulations concerning Estonian territory, the contracting parties ignored the wishes of the Estonian people, although the authorized delegates of the legitimate representatives of Estonia had transmitted both to the Soviet Government and to that of the German Empire a declaration apprising them of the fact that United Estonia had proclaimed itself an independent and neutral state in accordance with the right of nations to self-determination. As both the Soviet Government and that of the German Empire have solemnly recognized that right, they were not qualified to decide the political fate of Estonia without the formal consent of the legitimate representatives of the Estonian people.

"It is for this reason that we hereby enter our most energetic protest against the violation of the rights of the independent and neutral Republic of Estonia by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

"In the German Reichstag, Count Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, termed the military action in Estonia and Livonia 'a measure of succor undertaken in the name of humanity'; the German police force was only to establish tranquillity and order in the interests of the peaceful population. What has happened, however, is that this police force has set up in United Estonia an unrestricted military dictatorship, without having any right or material necessity for so doing, and in complete contradiction to the declarations of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag on Feb. 25 and March 18, 1918, and to those of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, von dem Basse, in the Main Committee of the Reichstag.

"In conformity with the resolution of the Estonian National Council, which, in its capacity of legitimate representative of United Estonia, proclaimed the political independence of Estonia on Nov. 28, 1917, there was constituted an Estonian Provisional Government. This government, relying for support on the Estonian national troops, proclaimed, in execution of the decision of Nov. 28, a republican form of government on Feb. 24, 1918, before the entry of the German troops; at the same time it at once reestablished political order throughout the greater part of the country. But the German military authorities disarmed the Estonian national troops, suspended the provisional government, swept away the municipal and communal administrative organs constituted by the National Council, both in the towns and in the rural districts; they appropriated to themselves all their functions and set up everywhere new commissions with consultative powers, composed chiefly of men nominated by the German military authorities from among the insignificant German minority which, according to the latest statistics, does not exceed 2.5 per cent of the whole population.

"In these municipal and communal administrative organs, the German language has been raised by the German military authorities to the position of the official language, although it is not understood by 99 per cent of the population. It has even been prescribed for private correspondence, and has been placed in the first rank in the schools. The teaching of it has been rendered compulsory in the primary schools; for instance, in the communal primary schools composed of one class only, at least six hours' instruction in German has to be given a week. As the majority of the teachers in these schools were not in a position to undertake the teaching of German, they have had to be suspended in a great number of schools. In addition, the German military authorities have ordered the immediate Germanization of the University of Tartu (Dorpat).

"By dint of the most arbitrary measures, instituting monstrous fines and going as far as penal servitude and summary execution, the military authorities have stifled in Estonia all free expression of public opinion and all political activity, while at the same time, energetically encouraging the systematic falsification of the will of the people, and the deliberate deception of public opinion. After the entry of the German troops, nearly all the Estonian papers were suppressed. The few papers that have since been granted a concession to appear are obliged to work under the most outrageous system of reprisals. Not only has there been set up for the Estonian press a preventive censorship of the most severe character, which is exercised by precisely those German inhabitants of the Baltic Provinces who hitherto had always shown themselves hostile to everything Estonian, but, in addition, editors are obliged to print in their papers mendacious and Germanophile articles sent in by the military authorities, and to publish them as if they emanated from the editorial staff, and without any indication even of their source. And if a

paper refuses to conform to this demand, it is at once pitilessly suppressed by the military authorities, as was recently the case with the only Estonian paper admitted to Reval. "Individuals of high standing, representative of the Estonian intelligentsia, have been arrested, without any judicial pretext whatever, simply because they had had the hardihood to make a stand for the observance of the law by appealing to the international code concerning the conduct of war, and that in a very moderate form. "This unrestricted reign of terror is such that even the conservative party of the Estonian agrarians has had to suspend its political activity 'until more favorable circumstances prevail.' In Livonia, the military authorities have suppressed all political organizations, while other associations are able to continue their activities only in the most difficult conditions. "But the military authorities are not content with the mere terrorization of public opinion; they have also given their active support to efforts made to falsify grossly the will of the people, and to force the Estonian population to take a Germanophile orientation with regard to the political future of their country, an attitude which is directly opposed to the political ideal of the whole Estonian people.

"Again, the whole history of the procedure by means of which the Conseil Réuni de Livonie, d'Estonie, et des Cours et de Riga was set up, presents nothing but a series of unexampled acts of violence. A mere handful of delegates of the communal mayors has been summoned to the governmental assemblies as representatives of the Estonian people, as if all the towns in Estonia had not an overwhelming Estonian majority. But even this representation of communal mayors was created in such circumstances that the Estonian mayors in the Assembly of Livonia have publicly declared that they cannot regard themselves as the legitimate representatives of the Estonian people, since they were not elected by a regular suffrage, but were simply assembled by order.

"Then, with a view to procuring for the resolutions of those assemblies or councils set up in this manner a 'a posteriori' authority which they lacked with regard to the question of a union of Estonia with the German Empire, the representatives of the aristocracy, the clergy and other German circles undertook, with the active support of the military authorities, a secret canvass for signatures in favor of the union among the Estonian population, every means being employed in the process in order to secure the result desired.

"The hand of the occupying power weighs equally heavily on the economic relations of the country. Officially, the military authorities categorically affirm that Estonia is exempt from all requisitioning for the maintenance of the German Army of occupation—a measure that would have been only too becoming in view of the fact that the economic situation of the country had become extremely difficult in consequence of the upheaval caused by the war and of Maximalist disorders. But, despite that affirmation, the Estonian population suffers supremely from the general requisitioning of provisions and fodder, executed under the pretext of its being 'in favor of the town,' whereas the urban population is not supplied with even the simplest necessities. This contradiction is explained by the fact that arrangements have been made for the exportation, even by post, of enormous quantities of provisions from Estonia to Germany, not to speak of other routes.

"The Imperial Chancellor, Count Hertling, reviewing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, pronounced these actual words in the Reichstag on March 18, 1918: 'We do not intend to establish ourselves definitely in Estonia or in Livonia; we only desire to live on good relations as a friendly neighbor with the political institutions that emerge there.' But Baron von Seckendorff, the general commanding in Estonia, on the occasion of the solemn opening of the Estonian Assembly constituted by the military authorities, declared with special emphasis, as the official communication observed: 'The German troops will not leave Estonia; they will remain there as a protection that will be of long duration.' and Count Kirchbach, the commander-in-chief, has expressed the same thought in other words in an official letter addressed to the Estonian organizations of the town of Narva.

"The action of the German military command of United Estonia constitutes, from both the formal and the actual point of view, an outrageous violation of the most elementary rules of the right of peoples. Taking nothing whatever into account, it tramples underfoot the axiom of the right of nations to self-determination, recognized on several occasions and in the most unequivocal manner by both the Imperial Government and the representatives of the German people. "It is for this reason that we consider it our duty to protest to the Imperial German Government in the most energetic manner against this action, and to call upon it immediately to arrange for the termination of the violation of the Estonian people by the German military forces, and for United Estonia, as an independent and neutral state, to be able to take organization of its life into its own hands.

"In the first place the Estonian Provisional Government should be able to resume its functions in order to undertake, with the support of the organized Estonian forces, the maintenance of order in the country, to convoke immediately the Estonian National Council, and then to take, in accordance with the instructions of that council, measures that will permit of the convocation, within the shortest time possible, of the Estonian Constituent Assembly, the elections to which were interrupted by the Maximalists in several districts, in order that the latter may then definitely determine the form of govern-

ment for United Estonia and the fundamental laws of its constitution. "All the materials upon which the foregoing declarations are based are to be found in the accompanying appendix.

"Copenhagen, July 3, 1918.  
"In the name of the Estonian people and of United Estonia:  
"The authorized representatives of the National Council and of the Provisional Government of Estonia:  
(Signed) "FERDINAND KULL,  
"KARL MENNING,  
"MIKKEL MÄRTNA,  
"JAAN TONISSON."

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 296)

### Preferential Saving of Electricity

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On the day that the skip-stop regulation was put into effect on the Chicago street-car lines with the announced purpose of effecting a saving of fuel, one of the local papers called attention to the suggestive advertising of certain downtown moving picture houses. It seems a rather curious thing that the public should be inconvenienced with these skip-stops while picture houses are allowed a lavish use of electricity to advertise doubtful pictures.

"Saturday night pedestrians," ran the story in Sunday morning's paper, blinked their eyes last evening and looked again. In a blaze of electricity their gaze met lurid signs and wild pictures suggestive of all the scenes of immorality that a film could well show to a curious public." Further on in the article it spoke of "one coal consuming sign, seen for blocks on State Street, another large electric sign used the old drawing card of 'Adults Only.'" The titles of some of the shows and of some of their other advertisements indicated a harmful appeal.

Many Chicagoans, the next morning, after reading of this gay use of electricity, for such purposes, had the pleasure in riding on the street cars of being carried a block beyond where they wanted to get off and later on of walking an extra block to the new stop in order to save fuel.

Chicago, Ill. SUBURBANITE.

## NEW SEIZURE OF QUEENSLAND HANSARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Australasian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Military occupation by federal authority, at the end of July, of the premises on which the Queensland Hansard is printed, has been announced by Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister. The dispute, which is much less serious than that of Nov. 26, 1917, has been amicably settled. Mr. Watt's announcement states:

"On July 25 I was advised that statements had been made in the Queensland Legislative Assembly on July 23 reflecting on the treatment of Irish and German internees, the publication of which the government considered would jeopardize the war interests of Australia. Action was at once taken by the government. I communicated with the Premier of Queensland (Mr. Ryan) direct, and the censor authority took steps to prevent publication. Many telegrams passed between Mr. Ryan and myself, and meanwhile the issue of Hansard was suspended. While these communications were passing, the military took possession of the Queensland Government printing office. The matter was 'finalized' late last week, when Hansard was issued with the objectionable references deleted by the censor."

### CARE OF REFUGEES IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—Signor Giardini, who has been appointed as High Commissioner for the care of the refugees from the invaded provinces who have been dispersed over different parts of Italy since their flight before the advancing Austrians in the autumn of 1917, has made some statements concerning the policy which is to be employed concerning these people. As soon as any fear of danger is over, he informed a representative of the Epoca, those who came from districts within the zone of the military operations, would be sent back to their homes.

They had adopted three methods for giving assistance to the refugees, viz: by loans, subsidies, and the provision of work. They wished to make it easy for refugees to move from one place to another according to the requirements of their work, and the greatest care would be taken to bring scattered families together. They had the interests of soldiers whose homes were in the invaded provinces much at heart, he said further, and special allowances would be given to those who were on leave. In the future as in the past, whilst provision would be made for their welfare in the shape of special canteens and places in which they could meet.

### AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea, to Mr. Alexander Scott Anderson, chief officer; Mr. John Watson White, second engineer; Thomas Cassidy, boatswain; and William Brown, seaman, of a merchant vessel, in recognition of their services at a fire which occurred on board.

## METALS KNOWN TO ANCIENT CHEMISTS

This is the third of a series of short articles dealing with the general subject of chemistry and some of its every-day applications. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 2 and July 11.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Metals are usually found in nature in what the chemist calls the combined state, in a state of union, that is, with other elements. But some of them are found in the free state, uncombined with other substances. Those metals existing in the free state are generally, however, mixed up intimately with either rock or earth stuffs. In the case of most of the metallic ores no indication is given to the uninitiated of the presence of a particular metal. No one would expect, for example, from mere observation that iron could be obtained from, say, one of its commonest ores, red hematite. This ore when powdered is just a yellow or red-colored earth. Similarly with a copper ore which may be red or bluish in color, no indication is afforded by outward appearance of the metal it contains.

It is obvious that the ancients would first discover the more common free metals. And the one which they would notice probably before any other would be gold. This rare metal, called by the chemists "rare" to distinguish it from the "base" or common metals, would be observed among the sands of certain rivers and streams and in certain quartz rocks. Its yellow color would attract the attention and its density or weight would impress. Very likely gold was known at a very early period of the history of mankind for the metal is remarkably widely distributed over the earth's surface, although in comparatively small quantities. It is found in Austria, Brazil, California, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, and the Ural Mountains, and small quantities of it have been extracted at Wicklow in Ireland, Cader Idris in Wales, the Leadhills and Cairnness in Scotland, as well as in Cornwall in England.

Gold would soon commend itself for its malleability, or the ease with which it could be beaten into sheets or leaves, and for its ductility, or the readiness with which it could be drawn into wire. Another property which would make itself evident would be its unalterability in air. Gold does not tarnish in pure air, no matter what moisture may be present; and so it retains its luster. Ethiopian and Nubian lands have been known from the earliest times, and records show that the Egyptians practiced the crushing of quartz rock containing the metal and the washing of the product so obtained. These people were really acquainted with what might be termed the second method of gold extraction, the first of course being the simple process of washing the river sands among which the fine particles of gold were disseminated. On an Egyptian monument (2500 B. C.) the processes of crushing and washing are both represented. In Ancient Egypt, fine gold wire was used for embroidery; and there also were practiced the arts of gold-plating, gilding, and inlaying, as far back as 2000 B. C. while the metal was coined into money.

Silver was another metal known at a very early period. It was originally called "white gold." It is found, like the more valuable gold, to some extent in the free state, but more frequently combined with sulphur as sulphide of silver, and sometimes with chlorine as silver chloride, as in the deposits of silica round the Salt Lake of Utah. In ancient times it was coined. Some of the oldest coins which have been preserved are alloys of gold and silver. Obviously, it had been observed in olden times that both gold and silver were too soft by themselves for general use, and that the union of the two by fusion gave a much more serviceable material. An alloy of gold and silver, known to the ancients, resembling amber in color, was called electrum.

Copper was likewise a metal found free in small quantities. But the ancients probably obtained it from its ores, which are comparatively abundant and readily smelted. The metal was used in Egyptian coinage and in the manufacture of various implements and utensils. It is noteworthy that the older writers did not draw a distinction between copper, brass, and bronze. Copper is a soft metal, easily worked into sheets or drawn into wire. But its malleability deprived it of a good deal of the quality of resistance. The early workers of the metal noticed this, and they also saw that its properties were greatly modified by the presence of other metals as tin; and so they made bronze by alloying copper and tin. It is probable that this alloy was made fortuitously to begin with.

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## ITALY'S INTEREST IN RUMANIAN RACE

"Irredenti" Rumanians Form Legions For Italian Army—Coming Congress at Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—The sympathy felt by the Italian Government and people for the "irredenti" Rumanians, those who by right of race claim union with their mother country, was expressed by Signor Orlando recently to the president and members of the committee of these Rumanians, which has been constituted in Italy. Professor Mandrescu, the president of the Rumanian committee, assured the Prime Minister that the Rumanians would never forget their origin and that nothing could sunder the links which bound them to the Italian people. Links which were based on a common origin, race, and language and had been further consecrated by almost similar sufferings.

Professor Mandrescu said further that Signor Orlando had given his consent to the formation of a committee of a number of "intellectual Rumanians" from Transylvania, Banato, and Bukovina, which should be the mouthpiece for the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary, and he was sure that the members of the committee, whom he presented to the Prime Minister, would do their duty successfully under the direction of the Italian Government. At the same time, Professor Mandrescu stated that Signor Orlando had approved of the formation of a Rumanian legion, which would fight beside the glorious Italian Army and the glorious armies of the Entente against the common enemy, for the liberation of their brothers and of the other oppressed nationalities.

These facts had proved to the world that although official Rumania had signed a peace, the Rumanians had not signed it, and that if Rumania was out of the war, the Rumanians were still to be found under the Rumanian banner and under the banners of the allied powers fighting for the victory of justice and liberty. He ended by expressing his deep gratitude to the Italian Government and people for the affection and the help which they had given and were still giving in these anxious days to a people which was awaiting liberation from the yoke of the Germans, Magyars and Bulgarians.

Signor Orlando assured the president and the members of the committee that the Italian Government and people had the strongest sympathy for the noble Rumanian people which had been so hardly tried and had given such proofs of heroism. After having stated that the Italian Government was determined to continue its policy in favor of the oppressed nationalities, the Prime Minister added that Italy was especially fitted to do so on account of her history, her traditions, and her own experience of long-continued sufferings. It was natural that this feeling should be especially strong, he said, toward the Rumanians who were of their own race and who had defended their "spirit of Romanism" against every attack of barbarism, making greater sacrifices as the danger with which they were threatened became greater. It was no mere accident, he declared, that the name of Rome had survived in Rumania as the denomination of the nation. At this serious and decisive moment for the fate of the nations, all differences, Signor Orlando insisted, should be laid aside, or at least suppressed; all their thoughts and energies should be devoted to the great common cause. He also once more affirmed his faith in their common victory, a faith which had never wavered even in the darkest days.

An interesting statement to the subject of Italo-Rumanian relations was made subsequently by Professor Mandrescu in the course of an interview appearing in the press. He said that at the time that the congress of oppressed nationalities was held on the Capitol, the representatives of Rumania, a country which had signed peace, could only make a protest. Now, however, by the constitution of the committee of the "irredenti" Rumanians of Transylvania, the Banato, and the Bukovina, these took their place among the oppressed nationalities of Austria and would legitimately be represented at the congress of nationalities soon to be held in Paris. The committee, Professor Mandrescu said, was endeavoring to carry out three objects at the present time; first of these would be the formation of Rumanian legions, with regard to which he could not give figures, but he could state that the presence of Rumanian legions on the Italian front would be an accomplished fact. The political and military effects of this were obvious. Austria had a number of Rumanians in her armies and the presence of their compatriots on the Italian front could not be without its influence. Another object was the development of propaganda, and a third the cultivation of Italo-Rumanian relations with a view to their further increase in the future. In the past they had not known each other well; they had known and loved France, Professor Mandrescu said, but the relations with Italy brought about by the war would naturally be continued and would be strengthened when peace came.

An Italo-Rumanian newspaper would shortly appear and Rome would be the center from which their committee would work. The movement would be carried to Paris, London and the United States from Rome, and this for obvious reasons. The greatest number of "irredenti" Rumanians in any country outside of Russia were to be found in Italy, with whom they felt they had many interests in common and to whom they were united by strong ties of sentiment. They would work, he said, on the same plane as the Czechs and Jugoslavs and an important circumstance was the fact that they were in agreement with Rumania's political men, although no more, he stated, could be said on this delicate matter.

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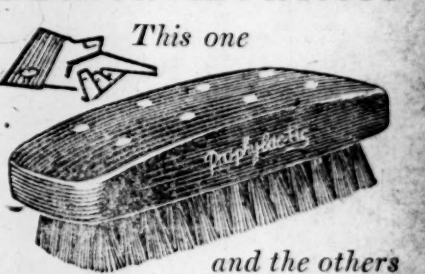
### CONFERENCE ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Royal Society has arranged a conference to be held in London in October to which they have invited representatives of the allied nations, in order to discuss the future conduct of work in natural science, hitherto undertaken by international organizations. It is hoped that the academics of Paris, Rome, Tokyo and Washington will be represented, as well as nominees of the governments of Belgium, Portugal and Serbia.

### LEGAL ADVISER APPOINTED

LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. C. J. B. Hurst, C. B., K. C., to be Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office in succession to Sir Edward Davidson, K. C. M. G., C. B., K. C., who has retired from the public service.

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## HOW RUSSIAN PEACE PLOT WAS PLANNED

Committee on Public Information Documents Show Futile Attempt of Lenine and Trotzky to Double-Cross the Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The series of German-Bolshevik documents released for today by the Committee on Public Information, and covering seven documents, numbers 30 to 36, unmask the method whereby Trotzky and Lenine, the puppets of the German Government, handed over the Russian people to exploitation and servitude in the sham treaty of Brest-Litovsk. These reveal the futile craftiness of Trotzky and Lenine, who had hoped to double-cross their German master by turning a simulated German revolution into a real one. Instead of double-crossing the Germans the latter used the trickery of the Bolshevik leaders as a tool in their hands and at that very time were negotiating a peace with the Ukrainian Rada.

That the Bolshevik leaders took orders and their cues from General Hoffman and the German General Staff, these letters fully prove. Orders were faithfully carried out in the interest of the Imperial German Government and carried to their logical conclusion in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which left Russia at the mercy of Germany and enabled the German military command to transfer a large army from the Russian front and to commence the March offensive against the Allies.

## Betrayal of Russia Told

Documents Show How Germany Arranged Plot for Shameful Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fourth installment of the series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolsheviks themselves covers documents Nos. 18 to 29 and is given below:

## THE PLOT FOR A SHAMEFUL PEACE

Germany made its Russian peace with its own puppet government, the misnamed council of People's Commissars, the president of which is Vladimir Ulanoff (Lenine), the foreign minister of which is Leon Trotzky, and the ambassador of which to Germany is A. Joffe. Germany made this peace harder upon the Russian people as punishment to the ambition of its tools in seeking to become powerful and in hoping for a little while not only that Russia would be delivered over to them, but that they could double-cross their masters by turning a simulated German revolution into a real one.

But their craftiness was a toy in the hands of rough German forces. Germany was actually double-crossing them by negotiating with the Ukrainian Rada at the moment they dreamed they were tricking Germany.

Germany, however, did not discard the Bolshevik leaders, recognizing their further use in the German world campaign for internal disorganization in the nations with which it wars, but confined them to the limited inland province which Great Russia proper has now become.

Lenine, according to statements made public as soon as Trotzky's spectacular device of "No peace—No war" failed, always was for peace on any German terms. He dominated the situation thereafter and conceded everything that Germany asked. Nor did Trotzky cease to continue to obey the German orders delivered to him both by General Hoffman, at Brest-

Litovsk and at Petrograd, directly by the Russian division of the German General Staff, which was seated at Petrograd itself from November, and which was still there in full operation when I left, Monday, March 4, the day that Petrograd received notification that peace had been signed at Brest-Litovsk by the Russian and German delegations.

Trotzky, therefore, rests rightly under the accusation of having staged his theatrical scene as a climax to the Russian disorganization desired by Germany. The actual order he gave was for the immediate demobilization of the Russian Army, leaving the German Army unopposed.

The actual effect of the work of the Bolshevik leaders, moreover, was to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A. Joffe

enable Germany to combine its former army of the Russian front with its western army for the launching of its March offensive in France. Such has been the fruition of Russia's German-directed Bolshevism.

The following documents tell the story of the betrayal of Russia to a shameful and ruinous peace:

## Document No. 30

[Gr. (Great) General Staff, Central Abtheilung, section M-R, No. 408, Feb. 26, 1918.]

Secret.

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: The Department of the Staff has the honor to request data of the attitude of the detachments being sent to Pskoff and to guard against all possible results if these detachments any will carry on patriotic propaganda and agitations against the German Army.—Head of the Russian Division German General Staff, O. Rausch; adjutant, U. Wolff.

Note.—The chairman of the Council of People's Commissars is Lenine. At the top of this letter is the written

comment "Urgent. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars asks Voladarsky to communicate this to the agitation department." (Signed) Secretary Skripnik. Skripnik is the first secretary of the government, personally reporting to Lenine. A second notation in margin is "Central Executive Committee No. 823 to report." (Signed) N. G. The initials correspond with those of N. Gorbunoff, chief secretary of the Council of People's Commissars. The detachments being sent to Pskoff at this time were composed of Red Guards and of the recruits of the new Red Army. Pskoff was taken by the Germans without a fight.

Have original letter.

## Document No. 31

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, section R, Feb. 27, 1918.]

Very Secret.

To the President of the Council of People's Commissars: Not having received an exact answer to my question of the 25th of February, I now have the honor to request you to inform me in the shortest possible time the numbers and kind of forces sent to Pskoff and Narva.

At the same time at the orders of the representative of our general staff I once more remind you of the desirability of naming General Parsky to the post of commander-in-chief of the Russian armed forces, in place of General Bonch-Bruyevich, whose actions do not meet the approval of the German High Command. Since the attacks on the lives and property of the German landowners in Estland and Lifland, which, according to our information, were carried out with the knowledge of General Bonch-Bruyevich, and his nationalistic actions in Orla, his continuance in the position of general is particularly no longer desirable.—Head of the Department, Agasfer.

Note.—Across the letter is written "Send to Trotzky and Podvoisky." (Signed) N. G. (Gorbunoff's initials.) Observe the mandatory nature of the whole letter and particularly of the first paragraph. Agasfer, as has been shown, is the cipher signature of Major Luberts, head of the Petrograd Intelligence Department of the German General Staff, the chief branch of the Russian division of the German General Staff, the head of which is Major Rausch, referred to in this letter as the representative of "our General Staff." Apparently both Luberts and Rausch wrote a warning against sending any patriots to the defending forces and seemingly the Bolshevik effort at obedience as indicated in document No. 3 was not fast enough to suit the German martinet, Podvoisky was Minister of War.

General Parsky was appointed to the command of the Petrograd district, and as late as June 14 still held the post. He formerly was in command of the city of Riga, which was surrendered to the Germans without a fight.

Note.—Here we have the behind-the-scenes disclosure of the real relations between Trotzky and General Hoffman at Brest-Litovsk, stripping the mask from the public pose. Trotzky got his orders in this case and he carried them out. Across the top of this letter, too, he has written his own conviction, "Ask Joffe, L. T., while Joffe, whose rôle seems to be that of the mouthpiece of Germany, has written in the margin, "According to agreement this must be done. A. Joffe." Thereby he becomes a witness for the agreement itself—that pledge between himself, Trotzky and the military chief of the German Government at the Brest-Litovsk conference to betray the commander of the Russian Army when he should attempt to defend Russia against Germany. A second marginal note states that the passport was given Feb. 7, under the Russian name, P. L. Ilin.

Have original letter and the surrendered passport. Kalmanovich and Feilerabend were commissars of counter-espionage.

## THE UKRAINIAN DOUBLE-CROSS

How the Bolsheviks themselves were double-crossed in the Ukraine; how the Germans toyed with their puppets to disorganize Russia, with disclosures of plans for assassination of loyal Russian leaders, are shown in the following documents and Mr. Sisson's accompanying notes:

quote defense in the early autumn of 1917.

Have original letter.

## Document No. 32

[Gr. General Staff, Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 272-600, Feb. 6, 1918.]

Very Secret.

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: I ask you to immediately give the Turkish subject, Carp C. Missirof, a Russian passport in place of the one taken from him, which was given him in 1912 on the basis of the inclosed national passport.

Agent C. Missirof is to be sent to the staff of the Russian High Command, where, according to the previous discussion between General Hoffman and Commissars Trotzky and Joffe, he will keep watch on the activity of the head of the staff, General Bonch-Bruyevich, in the capacity of assistant to the Commissars Kalmanovich and Feilerabend.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Rukholm.

Note.—Here we have the behind-the-scenes disclosure of the real relations between Trotzky and General Hoffman at Brest-Litovsk, stripping the mask from the public pose. Trotzky got his orders in this case and he carried them out. Across the top of this letter, too, he has written his own conviction, "Ask Joffe, L. T., while Joffe, whose rôle seems to be that of the mouthpiece of Germany, has written in the margin, "According to agreement this must be done. A. Joffe." Thereby he becomes a witness for the agreement itself—that pledge between himself, Trotzky and the military chief of the German Government at the Brest-Litovsk conference to betray the commander of the Russian Army when he should attempt to defend Russia against Germany. A second marginal note states that the passport was given Feb. 7, under the Russian name, P. L. Ilin.

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## Document No. 33

(Counter-espionage at the Stavka, No. 63, Jan. 10, 1918.)

To the Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution: The commissar on combating the counter-revolution in a cipher telegram, No. 235, demanded the sending of special agents to Kiev and Novocherkassk.

There have been sent Comrades Vlasenko, Gavrilchuk and Korabiev, who have more than once very suc-

cessfully performed information service. The commissar in his cipher telegram indicates that the German and Austrian agents assigned from Petrograd, Lieutenants Otto Kremer, Blum and Vasilko, are playing a double rôle, reporting on what is happening at Petrograd, and they carry on an intensive agitation in favor of a separate peace of the Ukraine with the Central Powers, and for the restoring of order. Their work is having success.

To Siberia have been ordered Comrades Trefleff and Shepshelevich, in connection with your report of the purchase and export of gold by Austrian prisoners in Siberia.—Director of Counter-espionage Feilerabend.

Note.—So stands disclosed the man-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Gen. Hoffman

ner in which Germany set about to double-cross the Bolshevik servants who in success had become at times upish in bargaining with their masters. It was not a part of the German program to create in Russia a power which it could not at any time control, or, if need be, overturn. Its plan here had the additional advantage of not only disciplining the Petrograd Bolsheviks but also of disunifying Russia still further. It worked out to a separate peace with Ukraine and a separate peace with Northern Russia. Lieutenant Otto is

the Konshin afterward arrested for some unknown betrayal. See document No. 2.

Have photograph of letter.

## Document No. 34

(Counter-espionage at Stavka, No. 511, Jan. 30, 1918.)

To the Commission for Combating the Counter-revolution: You are informed that the German and Austrian officers located at Kiev now have private meetings with members of the deposed Rada. They insistently inform us of the inevitable signing and ratification of peace treaties, both between the Ukraine and the Central Powers and between Rumania and Austria and Germany.—Chief of the Counter-espionage, Feilerabend; Commissar Kalmanovich.

Note.—Corroborative of the preceding document. The separate peace with the Ukraine already had been signed.

Have photograph of letter.

## Document No. 35

(G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, No. 181, December, 1917.)

Very urgent.

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: In accordance with your request, the intelligence section on Nov. 29 sent to Rostof Major von Boehke, who arranged there a survey over the forces of the Don Troop Government. The major also organized a detachment of prisoners of war, who took part in the battles. In this case, the prisoners of war, in accordance with the directions given by the July conference at Kronstadt, participated in by Messrs. Lenine, Zinoviev, Kamenef, Raskolnikov, Dybenko, Shisko, Antonoff, Krilenko, Volodarsky and Podvoisky, were dressed in Russian army and navy uniforms. Major von Boehke took part in commanding, but the conflicting orders of the official commander Arnautoff and the talentless activity of the scout Tulak paralyzed the plans of our officer.

The agents sent by order from Petrograd to kill Generals Kaledin, Bogavovsky and Alexieff were cowardly and nonenterprising people. Agents passed through to Karauloff. The communications of General Kaledin with the Americans and English are beyond doubt, but they limit themselves entirely to financial assistance. Major von Boehke returned to Petrograd, and will make a report today at the

office of the chairman of the council at 10 p. m.

For the head of department, R. Bauer.

Note.—This is a cold-blooded disclosure of a German-Bolshevik plan for the assassination of Kaledin and Alexieff, as well as proof of a condition often denied by Smolny during the winter—that German prisoners were being armed as Russian soldiers in the struggle against the Russian nationalist on the Don. The letter also contains the most complete list of the participants in the July conspiracy conference at Kronstadt. The marginal comment opposite the assassination paragraph is, "Who sent them?" in an unidentified handwriting. Major von Boehke is a German officer referred to in Document No. 5. His cipher signature is Schott.

Have photograph of letter.

## Document No. 36

(G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, No. 136, Nov. 25, 1917.)

Very secret.

To the Council of People's Commissars: In accordance with your request, the intelligence section of the General Staff informs the Council of People's Commissars that the Ukrainian Commission at the Austrian high command, in which participate the empowered representatives of the German Staff, has worked out a plan of the activities of the revolutionaries known to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies—Chudovsky, Boyarsky, Gubarsky, and Platonoff—who are under the full direction of the Austro-Hungarian high command.

The commander-in-chief of the Russian Army has been made acquainted by Schott with plans of the Austro-German high command and will cooperate with him.—Head of Department, Agasfer.

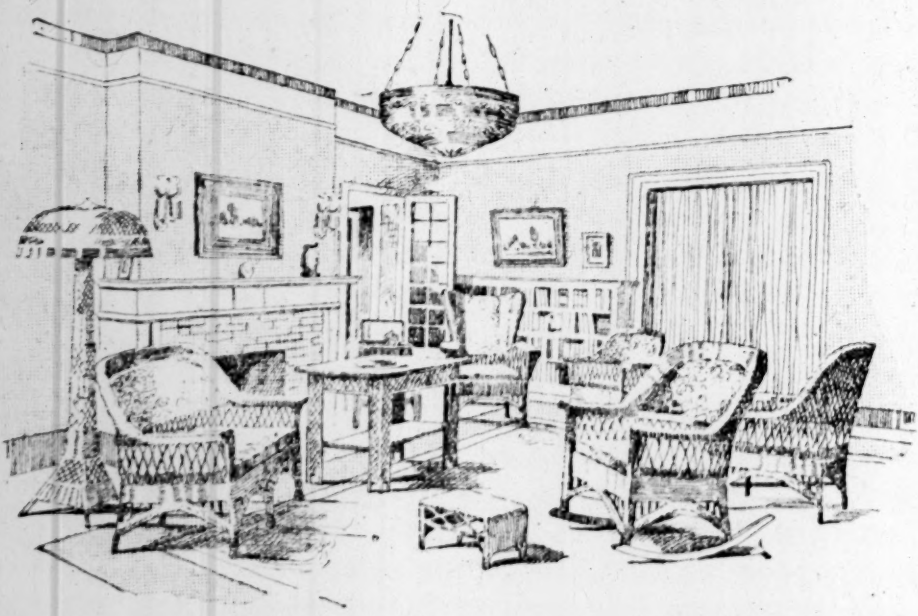
Note.—At this early time there was harmony all around on the Ukraine program, Germans, Austrians, and the Commissars in complete brotherhood. Schott is Major von Boehke and Agasfer is Major Luberts.

Have photograph of letter.

## BOND TAXES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provisions of the War Revenue Bill levying federal income taxes on future issues of state, county and municipal bonds, were approved on Tuesday by the House. A motion for their elimination being defeated, 132 to 61.

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BOLSHEVIKI AND  
DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Mr. Tchicherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Warns Allied Representatives in Petrograd Against Interference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message quotes the *Isvefina* as stating that Mr. Tchicherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has addressed a long and sharp note to the diplomatic corps in Petrograd replying to their protest concerning the terrorism there. The note concludes with the declaration that the Soviet authorities most energetically reject any interference on the part of neutral and capitalistic powers in favor of the Russian bourgeoisie, and declare they will regard any attempt by representatives of those powers to overstep the limits of the lawful protection of their countrymen's interests as an attempt to support the Russian counter-revolution.

Meanwhile, the *Helsingfors* correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende* reports that travelers arriving from Petrograd deny the rumors of congratulations there, but state that terrorism is increasing and that 512 people have been executed within the last few days, while 400 others have been sentenced to capital punishment. The number of officers imprisoned is estimated at 10,000 and all former councilors of state have been arrested, irrespective of their political opinions.

A Moscow dispatch to the *German* states that Monsieur Rieckoff, member of the Economic Council, is the only one admitted to Lenin's room, and is acting as Lenin's deputy during Trotsky's absence.

## Independence of Finns

Mr. Roosevelt Urges It, and Says United States Will Stand by Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a conversation with P. J. Valkeapaa, special representative of the Finnish Senate, and Herman Montagu Donner, president of the Finland Constitutional League of America, Theodore Roosevelt has written this letter to Mr. Valkeapaa:

"I believe in Finland being given its complete and absolute independence, so that it shall not be merely in name but in fact just as completely independent of Germany as of Russia; just as independent as Norway and Sweden are. I wish that America could send its own representative at once to the Finnish capital to counteract German propaganda and to show to Finlanders that if they honestly and in good faith stand for their own complete independence, we will stand by them, and give them food, and do anything else in our power for them."

The officers of the league declare that the administration made a great mistake when it failed to send to Finland the food purchased and paid for here by Finland 14 months ago. They say that the German influence in that country has lately been growing more potent in its efforts to induce the Finns to adopt the monarchical form of government and then to impose upon them a German prince as a ruler. They assert that these efforts have been met with increasing opposition among the mass of the people, notwithstanding the dispatches from Socialist sources in Scandinavia recently purporting to show the contrary.

## New Russo-Japanese Concern

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—From Tokyo information is received through Reuter of the formation of a new Russo-Japanese economic corporation, the purpose of which is described as the commercial and industrial development of Siberia. The Russians are represented by "12 wealthy individuals," whose names are given, while Japan is represented by the Bank of Chosen, the Oriental Development Company and the Suijin Japanese Industrial Company. The capital will be from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, and will be shared equally by the Russians and Japanese. The corporation's head office will, it is expected, be at Harbin.

With regard to formation of the corporation it is interesting to recall several recent utterances in the Japanese press which appeared to betoken a development of Japanese activities in Siberia. "Japan must help in the revival of Russia" was the name of an article appearing in the *Taishan*

from the pen of the Marquis Okuma, whilst Baron Megata, chairman of the Siberia Commission, in an interview, spoke of the developments of enterprise in Siberia by the Japanese in cooperation with Russia. He pointed to the capacity of Japan for supplying provisions, live stock and clothing, while receiving, in exchange, Siberian raw material and remarked that the experience of Japanese commercial men in Siberia would prove a useful asset in the scheme.

## Ambassador Goes to Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—The United States ambassador has gone to Siberia for the inspection of the Red Cross arrangements and the conditions for refugees, who are now drifting toward Vladivostok and are chiefly the wives and children of peasants who have been forced to join the Bolsheviks. It is expected that the ambassador will be away several weeks.

## German Minister Arrives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the German minister to the Ukraine has arrived in Berlin accompanied by General Groner.

## An Estonian Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Replying to a protest against German oppression of Estonia, addressed to the British Government by the Estonian provisional government's diplomatic representative in England, Mr. Balfour assured him that the British Government repudiated emphatically the German Government's claim to exercise any kind of sovereignty in or right to dispose of Estonia, and that no peace will be satisfactory to Great Britain that does not embody that standpoint.

The British Government further considers that the rule of self-determination applies to Estonia with no less force than to other countries, but that its application can only be definitely determined in connection with a general agreement at the peace conference.

## Lu Kin Yen's Appointment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PEKING, China (Tuesday)—Lu Kin Yen, former Chinese Plenipotentiary in Petrograd, has been appointed representative of the Chinese Republic in Siberia.

REFUSAL OF PEACE  
PARLEY APPROVED

(Continued from page one.)

not ask more. We shall not accept less."

"The promptness with which the President rejected the Austro-Hungarian note for peace 'pourparlers' delivered to our government yesterday by the government of Austria-Hungary must have found a responsive chord in the hearts of an overwhelming majority of the people of this country," said Representative Kahn.

"I have often stated that the German autocrat knows no language but the language of force. The brave and splendid advances made by the Americans in the St. Mihiel salient of the western front have been noted by the autocrats of Berlin and Vienna. They are beginning to read the handwriting on the wall."

## Note Indicates Retreat

Information Received That Retirement to Antwerp-Meuse Line Is Impending

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that in reliable quarters the Berlin peace offensive is considered to be mainly for home consumption and to prepare the whole population for a withdrawal in Belgium to the Antwerp-Meuse line, which would greatly shorten the front and enable Germany in later peace negotiations with France to point to their voluntary evacuation.

It is also believed that Germany, in the usual mistaken way, considers that France thinks differently from her allies. The fact is also emphasized that Germany is much afraid of the United States, realizing that America is fighting to defend her ideals, and nothing else.

The remarkable change which has developed in allied war aims in the past two years is also considered notable.

worthy, and while it is considered that the recent peace proposals from Austria were such that the Allied Powers could not make a satisfactory reply, it is felt that the occasion might possibly be a cue for an emphatic statement of the allied war aims. It is believed also that the Allies would have no difficulty in making such a statement in entire conformity with the ideals expressed by President Wilson.

Regarding the Higher Command and home affairs in Germany, the seriousness of the position there is recognized as indicated by articles in the press which would have been considered treasonable four months ago.

The German peace note regarding Karelia and its reception by the Finns also is considered to indicate the fact that Germany is hard up for reinforcements for forces against Archangel and Murmansk, and can hope for little help from Finland.

## Lesson From the Past

Prof. Samuel N. Harper Recalls What Followed One "Discussion"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Samuel N. Harper, of Chicago University, who was in Washington earlier in the present week, urged the American people to remember Brest-Litovsk in considering the Austrian peace note.

"There are three kinds of answers that may be made to this note," said Dr. Harper. "The first is the emotional—go to. The second is the pseudo thoughtful—let's see. They are of the class who, in the case of Czernin, forget his past or know nothing about it. Third, the genuinely intelligent, not based on pure intellectualism, but on reasoned thought as a result of the study of the past. They recall Brest-Litovsk."

"Brest-Litovsk is not mentioned by the Austrians in their note. Is this an admission that it is a frame-up, and so not counted as a discussion between two parties, but just another monologue? But, whatever Brest-Litovsk was—for the Russian people it was a genuine attempt to discuss the possible terms of peace, and how did the von Kuchlmans and the von Hoffmans use it?"

"For us, also Brest-Litovsk has its lesson. The note says that the peoples want peace. The Germans and Austrians applauded Brest-Litovsk. While the Central Powers talked about a war of self-defense, their soldiers were attacking Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Finland and even Siberia. With the general basis, principles of no annexation and no indemnities, gold was being shipped to Germany, and the Ukraine was invaded for grain."

"What is the game? To make concessions on the West, and to keep the conquests in the East? Not only does it deserve no attention, but it should make our assistance yet speedier to the peoples in the East who are resisting the Germans and the Austrians."

## Austrian Note Delivered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Die *Vossische Zeitung* states that the Austro-Hungarian minister at Bern had handed the Austrian peace note to the Allied representatives yesterday afternoon, and simultaneously the note was handed to the governments of the quadruple powers at Berlin, Sofia, and Constantinople, and was brought to the knowledge of the neutral governments.

## Note to Vatican

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on Sept. 14, according to a Vienna dispatch, sent a note

to the Apostolic nuncio at Vienna, Monsignor di Bonzo, stating that his government had decided to propose a peace conference and urging the Vatican to support it. The note reads as follows:

"After four years of unheard-of struggle and gigantic sacrifices, the battle which has been devastating Europe has not been able to bring about a decision. Animated by a spirit of reconciliation which already has been expressed in its note of Dec. 12, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to approach all belligerent states and invite them to pave the way to a peace which will be honorable for all parties by a confidential and unbinding exchange of thoughts."

## Austrian Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna message states that the Austrian newspapers particularly insist that the Dual Monarchy took the step of dispatching the peace note with the knowledge of its allies, but that at the same time, the step is exclusively Austro-Hungarian.

They insist that the firmness and indestructibility of the monarchy's relations with its allies, particularly Germany, decidedly disposes in advance of the slightest attempt to misinterpret the position.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR  
MISTRUSTS NOTE

British Foreign Secretary Says Intention of Austria Is to Bring Discord in Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—After declaring that Germany's intentions as expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. von Payer, were to settle the degree of servitude of Russia, Rumania and Poland without any reference to European decision, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, in his speech on the Austrian peace note, part of which has already appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor*, commented further upon the above point as follows:

"That," he said, "is definite. That is explicit. There is no misunderstanding there. It is stated in black and white, without circumlocution, and with very direct and almost brutal frankness, for which I am very grateful to the speaker."

No dexterity of dialogue was going to smooth over difficulties of that kind. He continued, and until those who called Germany's destinies were prepared to show at least an open mind, mere conversations would be fruitless. He was unable to imagine, he proceeded, anything more cynical than the way in which the Austrians had made their proposal within a few hours of the Vice-Chancellor's speech. He supposed they counted upon the illimitable gullibility of the public in the Entente countries, but that the public, though earnestly desirous of peace, was not so stupid as the home critics in the Central Powers seemed to suppose. They could look behind the surface to the reality of things, and know quite well that until Germany was prepared to contemplate in a different spirit, the problem concerning them all, conversation would be useless.

Since they were almost forced to the conclusion that, in putting forward such proposals, the Austrians were doing so, not because they thought they would ever be, or could be, accepted, but because they thought they might find something to divide one ally from another, to embitter any internal differences existing within the allied countries themselves, to weaken that coordinate effort to victory, which at

present is showing its fruits on every front, in France, Italy, Mesopotamia, and Russia.

He feared, Mr. Balfour continued, that if he made himself as charitable as possible, he could not bring himself to believe there was an honest desire among their enemies to arrive at an understanding upon terms that would be possible for the Allies to accept, and he was reluctantly driven to the conclusion that this was not an attempt to make peace by understanding, but to weaken the forces that were proving too strong for the Central Powers in the field, by working upon those sentiments, honorable sometimes, which they believed to exist in all countries, and which they thought might be turned to their purposes to work out their ends.

If so, there was little to hope for from this new effort, which, he was sure, could not produce peace and would not either produce divisions among the allied powers. Of course, all alliances had weaknesses, but at the same time, he believed that there never was a coalition animated throughout by such an earnest desire for the common good, by so resolute a determination not to pursue particularistic interests, or more clear that the only method by which a misunderstanding could be avoided was a complete mutual trust and confidence as that of the Allies.

They were not, Mr. Balfour declared, victims of what he supposed he must call the clumsy diplomacy of the Germans. The German excels, he said, when he deals in methods of direct, simple, and efficient brutality. When he tried to dress himself in President Wilson's clothes, or to act the part he thinks President Wilson would like him to play, he is very clumsy, because he is a very insincere actor.

However the German might dress himself, the mailed fist always appears, and surely those were right who thought that negotiations could never be effected, or be fruitful, until those responsible for the German policy understood that in merely borrowing and endeavoring clumsily to adopt President Wilson's phrases in every part of the world, where they had power, they were violating the fundamental essentials of all President Wilson's teaching, they were pursuing a policy that would never de-

cieve the most simple-minded among the Entente public.

"Therefore," Mr. Balfour said, "you will judge from what I say, that it seems to be almost incredible that anything good can come of these proposals."

Nobody, he added, would rejoice more than he to be shown that he had mistaken either the tenor of the German utterances, or the effect of German policy in the East, in the West, or in the distant colonies. But he did not believe any such commentary would be made on what he had said. He believed that the more the Austrian note was considered, and considered as it must be in relation to German deeds and utterances, the more it would be seen that this plan could do nothing but excite unrealistic hopes, and that it brought them not a yard nearer that golden consummation to which they all passionately looked forward, the consummation of an honorable peace, which should not merely end temporarily the losses from which they were suffering, but which would be some guarantee and security that their children and grandchildren would not suffer any repetition.

## Addresses Greek Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Agriculture and members of the Greek commercial delegation, who have come to England at the Federation of British Industries' invitation, were welcomed at dinner at the Carlton Hotel last night by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, who described the mission as the most important that had ever come to England from Greece.

After reference to the traditional Anglo-Greek friendship, and to the part Greece was taking in the fight for freedom and civilization, Mr. Balfour referred briefly to the Austrian note, remarking that he must frankly admit he did not think it was likely to materially advance the end of war. He was able to give the guests news of the opening of the offensive on the Greco-Bulgarian front, which, he said, he believed was only going to be the prelude to yet greater successes and

triumphs, in which he hoped the Greek and British troops would bear an equally glorious part.

## Note to Vatican

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna telegram gives the text of the note Baron Burián handed to the Papal Nuncio on Sept. 14 announcing Austria-Hungary's decision to approach the belligerent states and hoping that the Pope will sympathize with the note and support it with his moral influence.

The note reads as follows: "Full of gratitude the Austro-Hungarian Government hereby remembers that touching appeal which His Holiness, the Pope, sent to all belligerents last year with the exhortation that they seek an understanding and live again in brotherly concord. Firmly convinced that the Holy Father also longs that suffering mankind all soon again enjoy the blessings of peace, we confidently hope he will sympathize with our note and support it with the moral influence which is recognized all over the world."

"Animated by this thought I request your Excellency to submit the enclosed text of the note to His Holiness."

## Answer Sent to Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The answer of the Government of the United States to the invitation of the Austro-Hungarian Government for an informal discussion of peace terms in a neutral capital, was forwarded on Tuesday, by way of Sweden. The text of the answer will be made public later, but it is understood that it differs in no respect as to the fundamental policy of the United States Government from the short statement made on Monday by Secretary Lansing.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY AT ROME

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Brazil has notified Italy that it intends to raise its legation at Rome to the rank of embassy. This follows Italy's action in establishing an embassy here.

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Civilian and Military

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- \$5.50 Comfortables at \$4.50  
Filled with white cotton and covered with figured silkoline.
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Similar to above and finished with an eight-inch plain sateen border.
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Similar to above, with lamb's wool filling.
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Lamb's wool filling.  
Covered with figured cambric, with
- \$7.50 Comfortables at \$6.75  
Filled with white cotton and covered with figured dotted mull and plain eight-inch mull border.
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Lamb's wool filling, covered with figured sateen with plain eight-inch sateen borders.
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Some are all white, others with pink and blue borders, others in fancy plaid effects in assorted colors.
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Applications for tickets by mail may now be made, and should be addressed to W. H. BRENNAN, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston. Telephone Back Bay 1492.



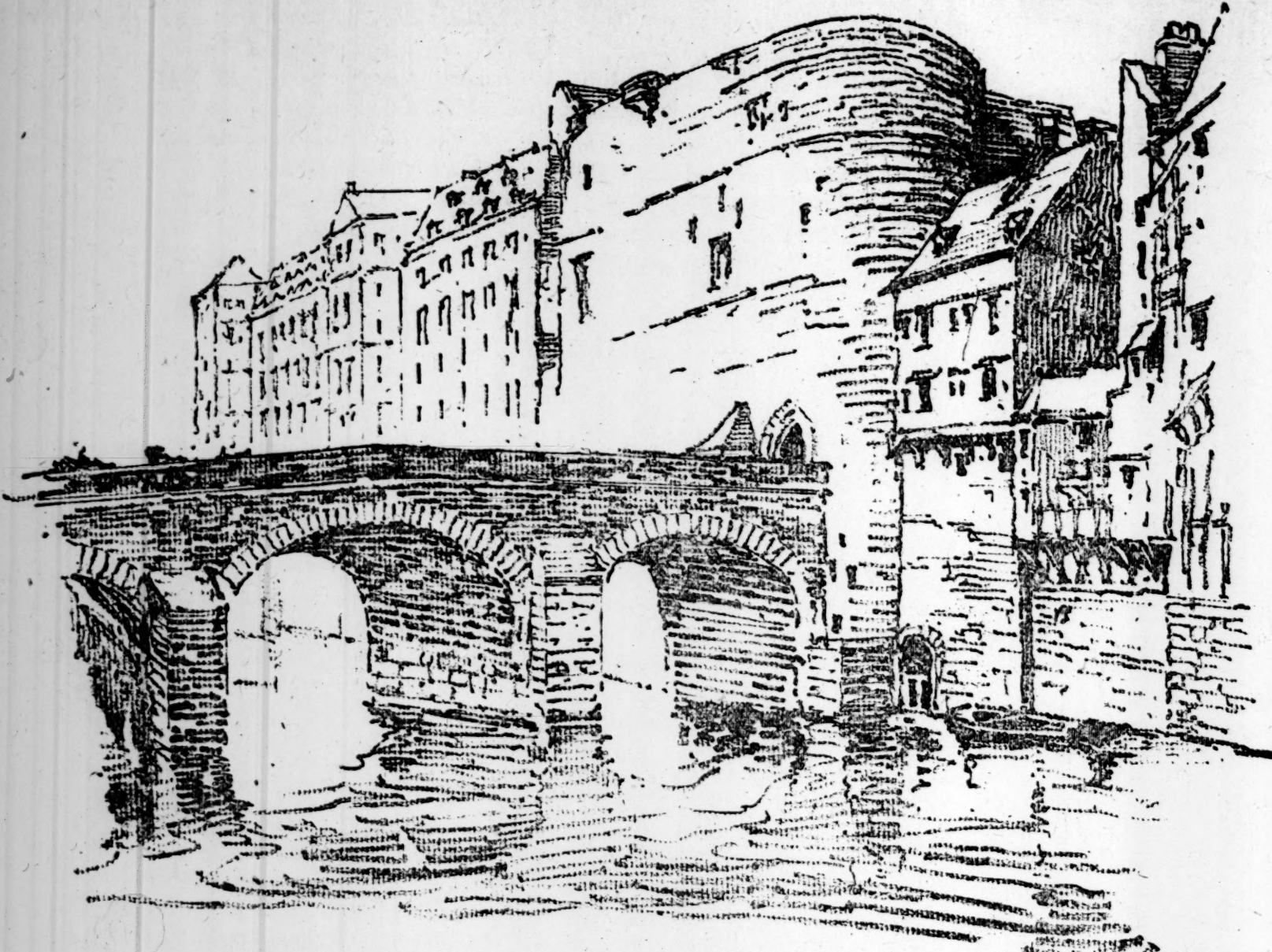
## SIXTEENTH CENTURY PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
The Itinerary of Pines Moryson Gent. containing his Ten Yeeres Travell through the Twelve Dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, England, Scotland and Ireland gives a description of Paris, as seen by this wanderer over the face of Europe in the year 1595.

From hence (Chalons) to Paris I passed in a long wagon of Paris, and paid two French Crowns for my place therein. The third day we were carried ten miles in Champagne, through a Champion country lying West, and 4 miles more to Paris, through a fruitful plain of corn, and pleasant hills planted with vines. This country wherein Paris is seated, is compassed with the rivers of Seine, and Marne, and Oise, and is properly called the land of France. . . . The City of old Paris was all in the land, and when it could not receive the multitude increased, the City was enlarged to both sides of the continent, and first that part of the City called La ville, then the third part called the University, were esteemed suburbs, till after they were joined to the City. For the King's Court and the City still increased with buildings, so as the Suburbs were greater then the City; whereupon King Charles the fifth gave them the same privileges which the City had, and compassed them with walls, whereof the ruins yet appear. . . . Between these two parts (La ville and the University) lies the third, namely the land, called the City, which is seated in a Plaine, and compassed on all sides with the River Seine, running between the Ville and the University. And this part was of old joined to the University, with two bridges, and to the Ville with three bridges; but now a sixth called the new bridge, doth moreover join the land as well to the Ville as to the University. The part of the City called the Ville, is compassed on the South and West sides with the River Seine, and upon the East and North sides with walls, rampiers and ditches, in the forme of a half circle. The second part of the Ville called the University is compassed on the East and North sides with the River Seine, and upon the South and West sides with walls, which they write to have the forme of a hat, save that the long suburbs somewhat alter that forme. . . . The third part called the land or City, is compassed round about with the River Seine, and upon the south east side is defended from the floods of the River by four little lands which . . . lie like Rampiers diverting the Stream from beating on the City. The old walls of the City were first of lesse circuit than now they are; for new walls were built, which also included the Suburbs, and the inner wall is of unpolished stone, the outer wall is of earth, compassed round about with ditches. . . . But the old walls are either demolished, or converted to the supporting of private houses. . . . The walls of earth as well of the Ville as of the University, are so broad as three or four may walke together upon them. . . . The land or City was of old compassed with walls, wherewith the greater Pallace lying towards the North, at this day is compassed. . . . The building of the City is for the most part stately, of unpolished stone, with the outside plastered, and rough cast, and the houses for the most part are four stories high, and sometimes six, besides the glasses which also hath glasse windows. The streets are somewhat large, and among them the fairest is that of Saint Dennis, the second Saint Honore, the third Saint Antoine, and the fourth Saint Martin. And in the land the wales to these streets are the fairest. The pavement is of little but thick and somewhat broad stones. The market places which are in the streets, are vulgarly called Carres, four, as being for four-square, and having passage to them on all sides, and they are eleven in number. . . .

By this gate (Saint Antoine) I entered Paris, when I came from Chalons, and without this gate I did then see the King's Pallace, not farre distant from Paris, and most sweet for the seat and buildings, called Bois du Saint Vincent, and then I passed the bridge called Calantone, being without this gate, where the River Matrona falls into the Seine, and so entered Paris, by the gate, and the Church and faire streets of Saint Antoni. . . . As I came in, on the left hand was the Tower called the Bastille, well known by that name which was begun to be built in the yeere 1369, by Hugo Ambrie Provost of Paris. . . . On the same side is the King's store house for Brasse Ordnance, neere the Monastery of the Celestines. . . . On the same side is the Church of Saint Paul, the House of the Queene, the house of the Provost of Paris, the publicke Senate House, and the place called the Greve, famous by the capital punishment of offenders. . . . Also as you come at this gate, on the right hand, in the Monastery Saint Anthony, a dried Crocodile is hung up, which a French Ambassador at Venice, left there for a monument in the yeere 1515. . . .

The second gate toward the East, is the gate of the Temple. . . . On the left hand as you come in is the house of the Templary Knights, like a little City for the compass, and from it this gate hath the name. . . . The third gate is called Saint Martin. . . . The fourth gate is called Saint Denis. . . . On the left hand as you come into the broad and fair street of Saint Denys, lies a Castle which they say Julius Caesar built, and the same Castle was of old the chief gate of Paris, whereupon Marcellinus calls the whole City the Castle of the Parisians. . . . The fifth gate lies toward the North, and is called Mont artre so called of a mountaine of the same name, lying without the gate, and having the name of Martyres there executed. And Henry the fourth besieging the City,



A glimpse of ancient Paris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

## GERMAN PLANS FOR TRANSITION PERIOD

Imperial Economy Office is  
Organized to Control Raw  
Materials, Shipping and Ar-  
range For Credit Abroad

mounted his great Ordnance in this place. The sixth gate (is) Saint Honore . . . the seventh and last gate lies upon the Seine toward the North West, and is called the new gate, and within the same about a musket's shot distance, is the King's Pallace, which may be called the Lesse Pallace. . . . and this little Pallace is vulgarly called Le Louvre. . . . Without the said new gate, some half musket shot distance, is the King's garden with the banqueting house (vulgarly called Les Tuilleries). . . .

Having viewed Paris, I desired to see the French King Henrie the fourth, and his Court; I bought for some two French Crowns an old cloak, among the Brokers of the Market-place, called the Fripperie. So I took my journey toward the Court, and went by boat upon the Seine (which boat passeth daily from Paris toward the South) nine leagues to Corbeville, and four leagues to Melune, having on both sides pleasant hills planted with Vines, and I payed seven soules for my passage. Then I went on foot, four miles over a Mountain paved with Flint to the King's Pallace, called Fontaine-bleau, that is the Fontaine of fair water. Beyond the same Mountain this Pallace of the King is seated in a Plaine compassed with Rocks. And it is built (with Kingly Magnificence) of Free-stone, divided into Four Court-yards, with a large Garden, which was then somewhat wild and unmanured. At this time the Civill war being ended, the King began to build a Gallerie, the beginning of which worke was very magnificent. The next day after I had scene the King, I returned on foot eight leagues to Soane. Here I found post-Horses returning to Paris, and hiring one of them for twenty soules, I rode eight miles through fruitful fields of Corne, and pleasant hills planted with Vines; and so returned to Paris, entering by the Gate of Saint Victoire in the Universitie.

### ONTARIO SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Ontario vacancy in the Canadian Senate has been filled by the calling to the Upper House of Mr. M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew. Senator O'Brien is a railway contractor, having constructed amongst other lines, some 600 miles of the Trans-Continental Railway.

College Princess  
Dresses for Misses  
\$20 \$22.50 \$25  
Sizes 14 to 18 years

Girls in school, young women in college—in war service—young women in general—each and all were included in the designing of these smart and distinctively practical dresses. The picture betokens their youthful attractiveness and graceful lines. Of all wool navy serge, strictly tailored and braided or trimmed with contrasting silk braid and buttons.

B. SIEGEL & CO.  
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No connection with any other store



ments, three dealing with finance, transport and statistics, and six with every kind of material; it had done much preliminary work in the way of collecting data and statistics with regard to various raw materials and the need of them, cargo space conditions, freight agreements already concluded, and goods at the disposal of German firms in foreign countries; and it had tried, but failed, to obtain a survey of Germany's obligations to foreign countries and of what her foreign credit balances would be after peace. It had formed a Transition Economy Parliament of 398 members, which will now be shelved as too cumbersome; but 100 of the members have been transferred to the special committees of the Imperial Economy Office, and this office has also secured the voluntary services of a number of prominent bankers and business men, who are called "professional assessors" (berufsaendige Mitarbeiter) and from an advisory board which meets regularly to discuss proposals and offer suggestions. The Imperial Economy Office is divided into two sub-departments, Economic Politics and Social Politics. The latter deals with purely domestic questions of trade and labor, and insurance, housing, etc. The former, under the charge of Dr. Goppert, Undersecretary of State, is divided into three sections. The first deals with all matters concerning commercial and economic politics, including transition economy, commercial treaties, and the economic aspects of agriculture, industry and banking. The second deals with shipping and all means of communication, and with commercial measures of retaliation. The third is an economic information service, collecting every kind of statistics and reports useful to German commerce; according to von Stein this is one of the most important branches, and much is hoped for from the inauguration of a more complete system of commercial intelligence, making more use of private channels of information. The office has, of course, in addition, like every other government department in Germany, its own Press Bureau.

The Imperial Economy Office emphasizes the fact that its object is to



## Men want stylish clothes

Just because the times call for economy in all our expenditure; and because we advise economy in clothes; there's no reason why the man who buys a suit or overcoat this fall shouldn't have smart style.

You appreciate the importance of getting quality; without that, the most stylish suit doesn't look well very long. But style may as well go with it.

### Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

offer you both; they're the highest type of good quality and designed to supply to the wearer the finished high class appearance that men want.

### Youthful styles

There are many young men left, of course; some of them are not to go to the fighting front, for reasons which are adequate. These men want to be smartly dressed; it's frequently a matter of patriotism with them.

We'd like to have you see, if you decide that you must buy clothes this fall, the very smart models we have for such men; every item about these models is correct in style detail.

Suits and overcoats from \$30 to \$50.

### Adult styles

The influence of the youthful styles appears in these suits and overcoats. There are few active business men who are not interested in the style of their clothes. But we are interested in the style of every man's clothes and can be depended upon to see that every man gets his correct style.

You may depend on the real quality in materials and tailoring in these Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Men's suits and overcoats, \$25 to \$60.

At both Stores: Franklin at Washington has nothing but Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; Boylston at Washington has these, and other things men wear; hats, shirts, hosiery, gloves, shoes, boys' clothes.

## The Continental

Two Stores

Boylston at Washington Franklin at Washington  
Boston, Mass.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### An End to Alcohol

DAILY ARDMOREITE (Ardmore, Okla.)—The long-threatened day of doom for King Alcohol is now fixed. By the recent action of the United States Senate, that once potent monarch is definitely sentenced to lose his head on July 1, 1919. A congressional or presidential reprieve seems unlikely. The doom was certain anyhow. It would not have taken more than a year or two to secure the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment by the requisite number of states. Action by Congress merely hastens the matter a little. The measure approved by the Senate and awaiting concurrence by the House does not provide for unqualified prohibition. It merely bans the liquor traffic until the demobilization of our army after the war. That process, at best, will probably not be completed until a couple of years hence, and in the meantime the federal amendment will doubtless become effective.

### Springfield Rebuked

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—The only dissatisfaction with Springfield ever expressed by a governor of Massachusetts has been brought upon the city by those liquor dealers who refused to close on registration day. Nobody can take any pride in this happening, not even the men whose tills were a little fuller because of their unpatriotic action last Thursday.

## TORONTO MOTORISTS CONSERVE GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Following an appeal to conserve gasoline for use overseas, large gasoline filling stations and garages in the city voluntarily closed on Sunday, Sept. 8, and will continue to do so if such action on their part is found effective. There was no appreciable difference in the number of cars on the highways, but policemen and others in a position to know state that motorists, generally, made shorter trips for fear of running out of gasoline with no opportunity of replenishing their supply. It is expected that motorists will respond patriotically and not buy two days' fuel on Saturday to carry them over Sunday, but will keep their automobiles at home for one day in the week so that there will be no necessity for more drastic measures.

## Home Sales Purchase of Chinese Rugs Brings Prices Down

An especially good purchase made previous to the embargo on Oriental rugs, has just arrived. The prices at which we can sell them necessitates our reducing about 50 rugs in our stock to keep our values even—quality, color, design, size considered.

### New Rugs, Special

Size	Special Price
14 x 18 ft. . . . .	\$650
15 x 9 ft. . . . .	600
14 x 10 ft. . . . .	650
14.10 x 11.10 ft. . . . .	675
15 x 12 ft. . . . .	750
17 x 11 ft. . . . .	975
18 x 12 ft. . . . .	1,125
17.6 x 12.1 ft. . . . .	1,250
14.8 x 12 ft. . . . .	725

### Rugs Reduced

Size	Were	Special Price
11.8 x 9.11 ft. . . . .	\$425	\$290
14.6 x 8.9 ft. . . . .	450	350
13.6 x 12.1 ft. . . . .	475	350
13.10 x 9.11 ft. . . . .	500	395
13.11 x 11 ft. . . . .	685	485
14.6 x 11.2 ft. . . . .	685	485
17 x 10 ft. . . . .	650	540
14.10 x 12.5 ft. . . . .	795	555
15.9 x 12.4 ft. . . . .	795	590

### 136 Small Sizes up to 9 x 12 feet

9 x 12 feet—10 rugs—\$325 to \$525 grades—for \$225 to \$425.  
8 x 10 feet—14 rugs—\$240 to \$325 grades—for \$175 to \$250.  
6 x 9 feet—12 rugs—\$165 to \$265 grades—for \$125 to \$195.  
Medium sizes—25 pieces—\$75 to \$150 grades—\$47.50 to \$115.  
Small rugs—75 pieces—\$25 to \$55 grades—\$18.50 to \$39.50.

### Fine Quality—Good Colors

Rich dark blues, Imperial yellow, old gold, old rose, old ivory. No two rugs alike in design. A rare collection, very low priced. Third Gallery, New Building

## 800 Prs. Swiss Curtains at December '16 Prices

There's some difference between those prices and today's.

55 patterns—Brussels and tambour lace, Irish Point, Princess, Point de Gène, Point Milan, Duchesse, Point de Paris, and other styles. White, ivory, beige; 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long. Made by one of the best lace manufacturers in St. Gall.

\$5 to \$55 pair.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

## Fine Offering SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

54 x 90 in. Sheets, \$1.30	81 x 90 in. Sheets, \$2.10
63 x 90 in. Sheets, \$1.55	90 x 99 in. Sheets, \$2.40
72 x 90 in. Sheets, \$1.65	72 x 108 in. Sheets, \$2.40
	90 x 108 in. Sheets, \$2.50

Pillow Cases—the same grade—40c and 45c  
(Sizes before hemming)

Only last week we re-ordered many of these very same grades at about the same prices (wholesale) as we shall sell them Wednesday, at retail. This is the last of a very large purchase made many months ago. They are all standard grades known to most every housewife. Made of fine muslins totally free from any dressing. This is probably the last time we shall be able to offer this large assortment of sizes and qualities at these unusually low prices.

Third Gallery, New Building

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



## EVENTS IN RECENT SPANISH SITUATION

Government. After Prolonged Inaction in Face of German Affronts, at Last Adopts Firm Tone in Note to Berlin

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Until quite lately it almost seemed that, apart from the new universal world problem of food which has become very acute in Spain, the greatest problem that Spain had on hand was as to whether it would be best to try to continue to govern by means of the old parties, as they are called, or whether some new system was really necessary. The organ which represents the views of the Foreign Minister, Señor Dato, who is himself almost famous, as it might be said, for his adherence to the old system, set up a campaign on this subject at the same time that the representatives of the Parliamentary Left were setting out on expeditions north, south, east and west to preach the virtues of such drastic reform as was not to be distinguished by the ordinary person from revolution.

The King and Court, most of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, society and all others who could afford the railway fare from Madrid to Vizcaya—and there is much money in Spain in these days—were enjoying the sea breezes at Santander and San Sebastian and participating in the happy and pleasant life that is led at these resorts at the height of their summer season. To those who had not much knowledge and only looked upon the surface, it might have seemed that for a neutral country adjacent to one in which the fate of the world was being decided, Spain was in a remarkably tranquil and satisfying situation, and that its wonderfully constituted government of past Premiers must surely be proving a success. But the Cabinet had unhappy secrets; it knew indeed, that taking its ease on the northern shores, it was loitering, as it were, on explosives which the heat of noon might ignite. The Spanish system of covering up ugly things and then pretending and trying to believe that they do not exist is well enough in its way, until the ugliness develops a restiveness and throws the covering off.

It was known in July that the food and fuel trouble was going to be extremely acute as soon as the summer departed, though in the meantime, the days being warm and fruits and vegetables being ample food for many, the outlook did not seem so bad. The signs of trouble were increasing ominously. They were steadily ignored,

but they increased more and more. Food rioting began before its time, as it seemed. In almost every part of Spain there were disturbances by the middle of August. Prices everywhere had become impossible, scarcity was extreme, and the people were persistent. There was really nothing for them to do but to demonstrate to the best of their ability, and they did so.

The case was becoming very serious when the government thought of a good idea for tranquillization during the hot season, when real constructive thought does not come easily. The rioting was particularly bad down in the south in Andalusia in the neighborhood of Jerez de la Frontera. There the people said that their situation was desperate and must be remedied, so they rioted with firmness and thoroughness. Upon this the government declared martial law at Jerez. The military cure for hunger was applied, and a few days later the authorities announced that it had succeeded admirably, that all was quiet at Jerez, and that it might not be a bad thing to apply the same measures to other parts of troubled Spain. Santander and San Sebastian went on undisturbed, but in their uneasy moments the Madrilenos there were given to thoughts as to where their winter's coal supply was coming from, for nothing is more certain than that Spain will be most desperately situated in this matter in the coming season. Her stocks are extremely low, and are certain to get lower as soon as the cold weather begins. Production and importation at present are not nearly enough for the country's needs, and there is no prospect of their being increased.

This general tranquillity, however, came to be rudely disturbed. The Germans sank more Spanish ships, there were more disclosures as to what the Germans were doing on Spanish soil in the way of assisting their own belligerent cause, more and more difficulties were created, and there was that series of Cabinet meetings at Madrid, which have already been reported upon, and as to which the Count de Romanones said that they determined the future policy of Spain. The Count de Romanones is not only a member of the Cabinet, but in some respects the most powerful member, and he said that. Yet though the Foreign Minister almost said the same thing at the time, there is a disposition now to make the people believe that he, Señor Dato, feels that everything is all right with Spanish neutrality, and there is some more talk about Spain attending to the demands of her dignity.

There is something strange and mysterious about this business. Something has happened, and there are those who hint that what it is may have been made in Germany. Spanish governments and certain Spanish ministers seem amazingly susceptible to German influences. If the rest of the world gently points out to Spain, with no mixture of threats, that her course is perhaps unwise, that it is

certainly illogical, and that it may be neglect, injure her good friends, she accepts the information with a nod and a smile; but when Germany, having sunk a few more of her ships, gives her to understand that there must be no nonsense about departing from her strict neutrality, it somehow seems to some in Spain that the master has spoken. That is what was being said or implied at a certain acute stage in this present crisis.

At the close of the series of Cabinet meetings, the extreme importance of which is quite beyond question, it was freely stated that a strong note, the very strongest up to date, had been sent to Berlin. Certain circumstances of a specially aggravating character, apart from renewed torpedoings had demanded it. Ministers tacitly admitted that this had been done, while insisting that they had been sworn to secrecy upon all details as to what really took place at the councils. It is right to say that Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, at this time and subsequently, declared that there was no cause for alarm and that Spain would see to it that her interests were respected.

After the lapse of a day or two, certain details as to the nature of the note began to leak out, as was inevitable, and it was particularly stated that Germany had been informed that the torpedoings of Spanish ships must cease. It was pointed out to her that so far 85 Spanish ships had been sunk and more than 100 sailors had been lost, but that in spite of that Germany had received continual evidence of the consideration of Spain. Thus Spain had received and cared for the German refugees from the Cameroons, and had attended to German interests in the belligerent countries. In return for these services and all the advantages that Spanish neutrality had yielded to Germany, the latter had persistently attacked the dignity and interests of Spain. Therefore, the note continued, so it was reported, if the torpedoings went on, the Spanish Government would be under the necessity of requisitioning the German ships interned in Spanish ports to replace such as were sunk.

This statement of the contents of the note was not a mere matter of gossip. It was published with more or less detail in various Madrid newspapers, and through different channels of information, regarded as thoroughly reliable, the correspondents of foreign newspapers came into possession of the same information. The note itself was referred to day by day in absolutely every Spanish newspaper, and the organs most in touch with the government commented upon it and expressed their various anxieties and views. The Germanophile newspapers were particularly concerned about it, and, be it noted, these journals are in intimate touch with the German Embassy which supplies one or two of them daily with news and views. The German Embassy, of course, knew all

about the note. As stated, most of the members of the government and the personages most closely interested in politics are at San Sebastian or Santander which is close by.

The Madrid newspaper, A. B. C., which has the reputation for being Germanophile, but which is generally fair and never violent, and is at least an enterprising daily newspaper, published a telegram from its correspondent at San Sebastian to the effect that a political personage there had expressed himself as follows concerning the note that had been sent to Germany: "The Spanish note is really an ultimatum, since the Spanish Government announces its intention of seizing one of the German vessels interned in our ports for every Spanish ship torpedoed by Germany. The situation is believed to be graver than ever before, although public opinion does not realize the present danger." Upon this statement the newspaper made the following editorial comment: "We consider it the very natural duty of the government to protest with energy against every case of torpedoing on our mercantile marine, and if Germany does not make proper reparation we must take such steps as the honor of the country may require."

## CAPTURED GUNS TO HELP LIBERTY LOAN

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Two three-inch brass field pieces, mounted on caissons, which were captured by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1776, from the Hessians under the command of Colonel Baum, who were hired by the British to fight the patriots, will probably do silent but effective fighting against their original owners soon. It is planned, if the time is not too short, to have these cannon exhibited by the government in the various cities and towns in New England as a part of the historic exhibit to arouse interest in the fourth Liberty Loan.

## CLEMENT WINS ON OFFICIAL CANVASS

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The official canvass of the votes cast at the State primaries on Sept. 10, completed on Tuesday, gives Percival W. Clement, nominated by the Republicans for Governor, a plurality of 657. This is an increase over the unofficial figures gathered by the press of 112 votes. For Republican Governor, the Secretary of State's tabulation gives Clement 12,060, C. H. Darling, 11,463, and Frank E. Howe, 9,122. The figures for other state officers do not differ materially from those announced by the press.

## TZAR FERDINAND'S VISIT TO GERMANY

Serbian Writer in French Press Tells Characteristics of the Bulgarian Monarch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PARIS, France.—In an article in L'Homme Libre, Drago Yoksimovitch, a Serbian deputy, deals with the subject of Bulgaria's aspirations and the actual facts of the situation. Tzar Ferdinand's departure for a German spa, he says, gave rise to different comments. It might be thought that the Bulgarian monarch is one of the princes who can only with difficulty be induced to quit their own dominions; but the contrary is the truth, for the Tzar is of a vagabond humor and passes a good deal of his life in a sleeping-car, too much, at times, in fact, to please his people, who are not always inclined to approve of his constant visits to other countries.

There is frequently some reason other than a superficial one, the writer considers, for the Tzar's travels, and for a long time it has been thought in official circles that each journey has been undertaken with some diplomatic object in view; and he is renowned for his talent for combining business and pleasure.

It is quite possible that reasons of health play a part in his movements on this occasion, but his political past makes the employment of great circumspection desirable in anything which concerns this versatile prince. In the Balkans, the writer affirms, the Bulgarians play the same rôle as the Germans in the North of Europe; they are very skillful at hiding their own plans and very daring at putting them into execution. They are also past masters in the art of organizing propaganda.

Like Germany and Austria, Bulgaria has in her employ a troop of official and semi-official agents in Switzerland with its center and managers at Sofia. All the latest news concerning Tzar Ferdinand has emanated from this source of Germano-Bulgarian propaganda. M. Yoksimovitch states. Two possible explanations of his journey may be given, both of them equally possible and equally inimical to the interests of the Entente. Either he has formed a plan according to his own personal calculations, or else he is acting in connivance with the Central Powers and at the same time serving their ambitions. Tzar Ferdinand has been known, in the past, to follow a policy of his own and while not neglecting the interests of the two great powers, Germany and Austria, to

whom he owes his throne, he has cast a glance toward the enemies' camp.

At the present time Bulgaria is holding half Serbia, the Rumanian Dobruja and part of the shores of Greece. Ferdinand's dream, M. Yoksimovitch alleges, is to keep what he has, and in order to make sure of it he wishes to have the approbation of Serbia's allies. It cannot be imagined, however, that a single man would be found capable of encouraging and supporting such plans. Would it be possible for the benefit of a great Bulgaria, to abandon Serbia who has remained faithful to her allies at the price of her own independence, and who has lost everything but honor? Greece, too, who is preparing to intervene with all her forces? "No," M. Yoksimovitch declares, "To help Tzar Ferdinand in his insensate dreams would be to trample under foot all the great and holy ideas for which the Allies are fighting."

The second hypothesis supposes Tzar Ferdinand to be acting in concert with the Central Powers. He is an able negotiator and his secondary position in the German Alliance renders him especially fitted to reconnoiter the diplomatic field. The Serbians, Rumanians, and Greeks, who have Bulgaria for a neighbor, are thoroughly acquainted with the tricks with which that country's politicians try to deceive the world. They nearly succeeded in 1915 when, while pretending to range themselves on the side of the Entente, they threw down their cards and stabbed Serbia in the back. By seeking the opportunity of a rapprochement with the Entente, Bulgaria, the writer affirms, reminds them of that tragic occasion which is at the same time a valuable lesson. The Bulgarians, he declares, are permanently linked to the Central Powers, and no power and no man ever can dissolve this bundle of interests and responsibilities. The time is coming when everyone will be judged according to his actions. Bulgaria has taken the side of brutality; the other small nations have taken the side of justice, which in the end, is always superior to force.

## MUNICIPAL LINE IS URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

LINCOLN, Neb.—Municipalization of the street-car lines of Lincoln is being urged. The proposition has not met with very general acceptance so far. The company has operated for nine years under a six-tickets-for-a-quarter fare inside the city limits and five cents to the suburbs. In the meantime it also developed a heating plant that uses the waste steam from the power house and an electric lighting company with a large list of patrons. It recently applied for authority to increase its fares.

## GASOLINE SCARCITY RUMOR QUESTIONED

Explanations Given by the United States Fuel Administration of Reasons for Stopping Sunday Driving Unsatisfactory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The explanations that have been given by the Fuel Administration of the reasons for asking self-denial of large numbers of persons in the consumption of gasoline, in accordance with the recent Sunday suspension request, have not been wholly satisfactory. The recent announcement that there was a scarcity, with worse to come, was not accompanied by any explanation of the reason for this situation, and there are oil experts who simply think that there are oil experts who think that there is no basis for such an assumption.

One of these experts said that this is the time of the year when gasoline stocks always run low. The maximum is in the spring, and as the season advances the supply diminishes and the stocks are now approaching the minimum. On the other hand, the use of gasoline increases, and as the season advances, normally at this time of year is very heavy. The statement, therefore, that there is a shortage in the supply of gasoline probably means that the stocks are running low, as they always do at this time of the year, and that the demand has not decreased, and will not, until good weather is past, except for the saving effected by patriotic response to the call for giving up automobiles on stated days.

A representative of the National Petroleum War Service Committee recently stated before Congress that the oil industry in this country is in a precarious condition, and that the only way to save it is by developing new fields. These are not so uncertain as represented, as in the last four years only 21 per cent proved to be "dry holes."

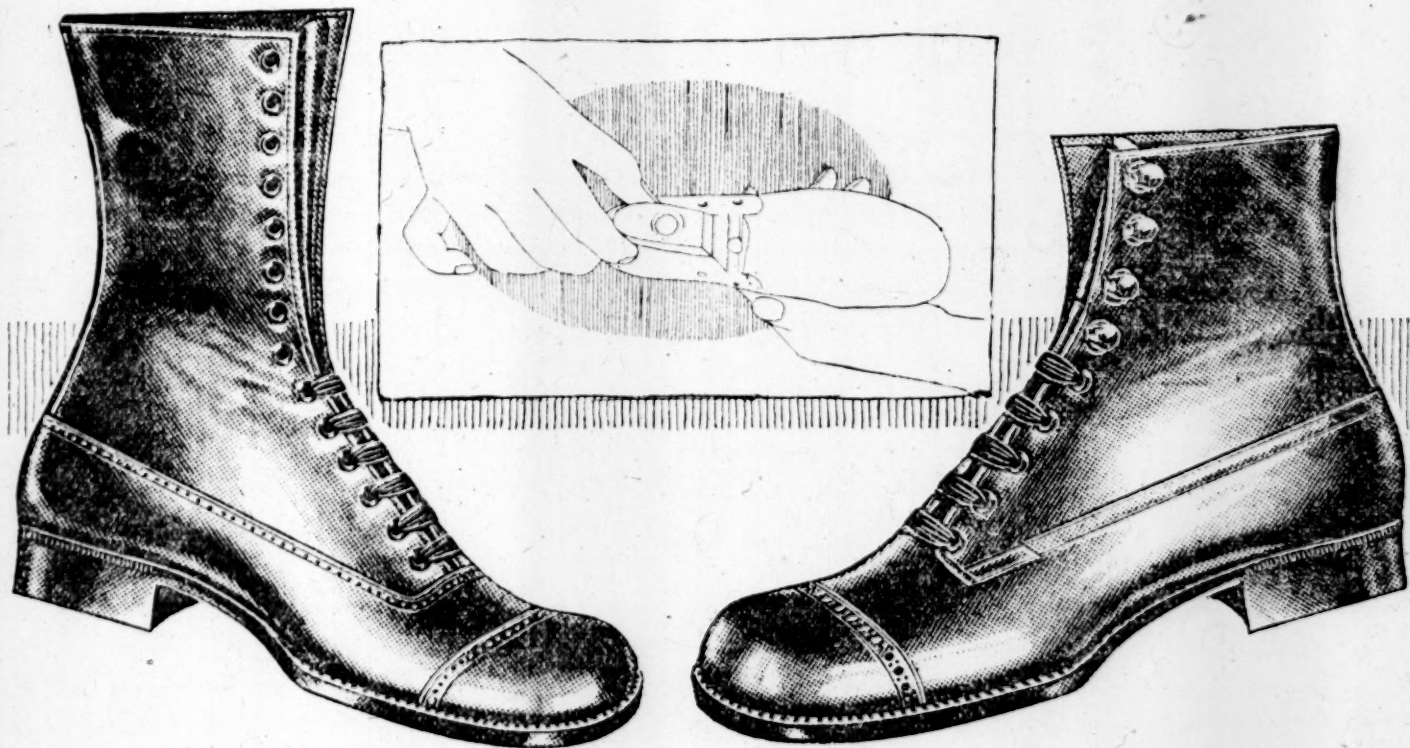
To insure adequate development of new fields, however, men must be greatly encouraged, and must be guaranteed large profits. At present they are certainly sure of them, for, while it has been said that the price of crude oil has not been greatly advanced since the war began, figures prove otherwise. In the Pennsylvania fields, the price was \$1.75 in July, 1914. It is now \$4. In the Oklahoma fields, it increased from 75 cents to \$2.25 in the same time. In Illinois the price rose from \$1.12 to \$2.42, and elsewhere increases were equally great.

Mandel Brothers  
Chicago

## Girls' and boys' Buster Brown shoes

—correctly fashioned over the Brown shaping lasts

During girlhood and boyhood shoes should take the natural shape of the feet and allow them to develop normally. The shoes should be soft and pliable so as to assume the shape of the feet of the child who wears them.



The Brown shaping lasts are scientifically designed in the shape of a perfect foot at every size from 2 to 16 years. Buster Brown shoes permit the foot to grow on nature's own lines of grace and beauty. They give foot freedom to boys and girls during their playtime years.

Broad variety of styles and leathers at 2.50 to 7.50

First floor, girls' and children's shoes; second floor, boys' shoes; lower subway, girls', boys' and children's shoes.

For Girls For Boys of 2 to 16  
**BUSTER BROWN SHOES**

**Rosenthal's**  
31 South State Street  
Chicago

*Furs of Fashion and Quality  
For Women and Misses*

**EXCLUSIVE** and Superior Styles in an unusually large assortment of Furs for the coming season. The very low prices quoted are only possible because our stocks were contracted for at wholesale price levels of six months ago.

Featuring Advance and Very Distinctive Models in

**FUR COATS CAPES MUFFS  
COATEES NECK PIECES**

**Hudson Seal Coat**  
Natural squirrel collar and cuffs, priced at \$195.00.

**Marmot Coat**  
Side jacky pockets, beautiful Japanese design silk poplin lining, priced at \$65.00. Only a few left.

**Nutria Coat**  
Shawl collar, pockets and belt, priced at \$135.00.

**Marten Stole**  
Beautiful pieces, pockets, priced at \$145.00.

**Genuine Hudson Bay Sable**  
Containing twelve full size sable furs, beautifully matched, priced at \$450.00.

**Muskat Coat**  
40 inches long, belt, shawl collar, pockets, fur buttons, specially priced at \$100.00.

**Taupe Nutria Coat**  
Beautiful in style, shawl collar, tie belt, priced at \$195.00.

Equally attractive and exclusive styles and an equally interesting range of prices may also be found in our

**SUITS COATS DRESSES  
WAISTS and MILLINERY**

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to inspect  
**ROSENTHAL'S Fall Display**

NOTE—Only "made" feather ornaments, as illustrated above, are found on Rosenthal hats.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Concerning Seventeenth Century Dress

LONDON, England.—In order to reconstruct anything like a faithful picture of the past, whether in the form of what used to be known as a stage play, or a historical novel, or a painting of a scene from other days, some slight knowledge of the dress of the period is essential. Indeed, for any one who wishes to make a thorough study of a certain time, some acquaintance, at least, with the attire of the particular epoch in question seems to be demanded; for the costume of an age cannot but be characteristic of the point of view and of the manners and customs of the men and women who planned it and wore it.

The dress of the Seventeenth Century, one of the great transition periods of English history, shows considerable variety and marked changes, and dress has seldom been more picturesque than during part of this century. Beginning with the doubts of Elizabethan times, passing through the changes of the Jacobean period, the severities of the Puritans, the elaboration of the Restoration times, it ended, so far as men's attire was concerned, with the long, straight coat of the closing years of the century, the precursor, surely, of the frock coat of a few years back.

Mr. Pepys was always much interested, both in his own clothes and in those of his neighbors, and the diary gives many glimpses of contemporary fashions in the later Seventeenth Century. As is well known, the ladies of the reign of Charles II affected large, plumed hats, and Pepys describes how he went "into Whitehall and into the Queen's presence, where all the ladies walked, talking and fiddling with their hats and feathers, and changing and trying one another's by one another's heads, and laughing." In another place, he speaks of having laid out about £12 in clothes for his wife and £35 in clothes for himself, a proportion of expenditure which can hardly be expected to escape criticism; but, then, with his £55 Mr. Pepys had bought a velvet cloak, two new cloth shirts, black, plain both; a new shag gown trimmed with gold buttons and twist, with a new hat—"no bad value, surely, for the outlay. His descriptions, however, are not sufficiently detailed to give any very clear idea of the fashion of the garments which pleased him so highly; and for this recourse must be had to old prints and pictures, to collections of old garments, either in museums or belonging to private persons, or to other sources of information.

One characteristic, which differentiates the dress of earlier times from that of today, is the enormous amount of embroidery and hand work lavished upon the former. A visit to a museum, which contains a good collection of the garments of previous times, will show that this was true of the

dress of both men and women alike, and a study of such things will provide many hints and fresh ideas for the modern worker. The originality of some of the designs of the old workers makes them most interesting. A striped linen jacket, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, dating from the second half of the Seventeenth Century, is embroidered in colored silks in what is generally known as a "Jacobean" design, in which flowers

ing "chopines," or high clogs, which raised the wearer so high from the ground that she sometimes had to be supported as she walked. The fashion never became general in England, but Evelyn alludes, in his diary, to the Venetian noblemen "stalking with their ladies on chopines; these are high-heeled shoes, particularly affected by these proud dames, or, as some say, invented to keep them at home, it being very difficult to walk



An embroidered linen jacket, from the second half of the Seventeenth Century

of many different kinds, all springing quite unconsciously from the same stalk, which grows out of a small pot, climb boldly up the whole front of the coat, the same process being repeated on the sleeves. Few people would dare to design or to wear such a garment today, yet the whole effect is excellent.

A curious fashion, which made its way from Italy to England during the reign of Charles II, was that of wear-

ing with them." The fashion is said to have reached Italy from Turkey. The materials used in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century were of the richest description; silks were brought from Japan, China and Persia, while Spanish broadcloth was in request for such things as riding costumes, and Flemish lace was used in profusion. There are many records, also, of whole dresses made of gold and silver tissue.

## Decorating the Bedroom

When you are decorating your bedroom, you get things that you like, because you like them, you will express yourself in your room, according to Miss Lucia Fairchild Fuller, an interior decorator, who contributed a discourse on this subject to a volume issued by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, called the "Workshop and Playground of the Home."

In reply to the query: "How can your room still be your room when it must, in its essentials, contain just what your neighbor's room contains, no less, no more?" She replies, in part: "Do not choose furniture with the idea of obtaining an unusual and original result. Don't exaggerate."

Miss Fuller takes as her point of departure from which, as she says, one may arrive at the effect of the whole room, the material of the window curtains to the choice of which one can best relate every subsequent choice, from carpet to lamp shades. "Select some pretty, inexpensive flowered cretonne. Bring this home and hold it up against the light. It takes on the brilliance of a flower bed. You want your friends who come into this room to receive the same pleasure as that which you are experiencing," writes Miss Fuller.

"Obviously, then, the rest of the room must be kept subserviently quiet; as quiet as a neighboring lawn might be, if your cretonne were really the flowers that it suggests, and your room their inclosure."

"Select a plain wall paper, probably the background color of the cretonne, plain wooden furniture, made in straight lines."

"It is a simple matter to get a little good-looking furniture very inexpensively; such pieces can be picked up on side streets or auction rooms; and, provided a piece of furniture be agreeable in line, it can always be made endlessly attractive by the use of paint."

"Why not paint these few pieces yourself? Then their color can be made just what you would have it be. Use the same tone as the wall paper and the background of the curtains, and then slightly decorate or paint them solid in one of the darker colors of the cretonne."

"It is a good plan to match the green of the leaves on the cretonne for the color of the furniture. This will carry out the idea of the garden; and green, you will find, is an easy color to buy ready-made in furniture paint, and an easy color to modify, if you want it either duller or brighter than the prepared product."

To make it duller, add a little red or burnt sienna, stirring until the color has reached the desired tint. To brighten, add a little yellow, and perhaps a dash of white.

Spread paper under each article that is to be painted, allowing a large

margin, so that no casual drippings shall hurt the floor—put on an all-over apron and begin.

It is astonishing how easy it is, and how fast the work goes, and what fun it is.

"When the third coat of paint is dry—at least a day should elapse between coats—the furniture is finished, unless you have decided to decorate a little—not much; because you do not want to detract from that first impression of the flowered cretonne."

"Select one of the flowers on the cretonne, either the one you find prettiest in shape or color, or quite simply the one you think will be easiest to copy, then choose the few places on your pieces of furniture where you will transfer it."

"One in the center of the headboard of the bed, one in the middle of the top bureau drawer (or a small one in each small drawer, if that is the way the bureau is made), perhaps one on the dressing-table drawer, but no more."

"It is usually best not to add such decorations to the chairs. If drawing and painting free-hand is found to be difficult, the design can always be put on with the help of a stencil, and a stencil is very easily made, thus:

"Spread the cretonne on a table, lay tracing paper over the flower, or group of flowers which you prefer; pin the paper in place, so it cannot slip, and then trace the outlines of the design with a soft black pencil. When this is done, unpin the tracing paper and thumb-tack it to a sheet of heavy cardboard, laying first a strip of impression or carbon paper between the two. Draw over the outlines once more, and on taking the tracing paper and impression paper away, you will find the design transferred to the cardboard. Now cut out the petals of the flowers from this drawing—leaving a sharp thin ridge of cardboard wherever you had drawn a line, and laying this cut-out pattern on the piece of furniture with which you decide to begin, draw your paint brush, full of the flowers' color, over it. When you remove the cardboard, there, with crisp edges, will the flower be."

"What to do with the floor is the next thing to be considered, and, if it is possible, a dark carpet is the best choice. A dark color is more serviceable and more easily kept clean. If, however, you decide to have only a carpet strip or a small rug by the bedside, the best thing to get is something that approximates the tone of the wood floor."

"The all-important question of lighting comes next. First of all, it is necessary to be careful about the placing of fixtures or the placing of the furniture in regard to them, if they are already built in."

"One should be near the head of the bed, one by the dressing table or the chifonier, the others as best suits your other needs."

"It is a good plan to paint the fixtures the same color as the wall, as inexpensive fixtures are of stock pattern and are rarely well designed. When painted, they are not obtrusive; and, by making little shades for them, either of silk in one of the lighter, brighter colors of the cretonne, or of paper with a stripe of one of those colors painted on it, the effect of each electric light will be charming, and your room will have been brought into complete harmony. It will be pretty. It will have cost you very little money."

"If, however, your taste is more austere, and you prefer something plain, like monk's cloth, for your curtains, you will arrive at a very different room from the one I have been describing. In that case, dark furniture is best, either mahogany or white wood stained; and it is possible to use either a bright-colored or flowered wall paper; or, at least, to have brightly colored shades for the electric lights. It is a good thing, also, in that case, to leave the brass of the electric light fixtures unpainted, in order that they may give their touch of warmth and color to the room."

"But in every case, the same general rules for decorating a room apply. They are:

"Begin with the curtains. Relate the other colors you use to their colors, but with a sufficient variety to avoid monotony. Get furniture of as straight and simple lines as possible, for rest should be suggested in all surroundings. Above all, for a last rule, get all the fun out of arranging your room that you can. Do not be in a hurry to plan and work out all its decorations."

"For remember that no one will ever get more pleasure out of this room than you will have put into its making, and that, like a kernel inside of a nut, there will be found within your finished room exactly what you yourself have put there."

## On Figured Rugs and Hangings

Over and over again it is borne in upon the thought of persons interested in houses and their furnishings, that never, upon any consideration whatever, should an Oriental rug having big figures—no matter how magnificent and costly—be placed in a room where windows and furniture alike are brilliant with figured cretonne or printed linen. One is sure to take away from the charms of the other, and the effect of the room is ruined.

## What to Do With the Summer's Painted Straw Hat

The last comer to join the group of young women, about to start out for dinner at the little French restaurant which this particular sextette liked to patronize, arrived with an apology for her few minutes' tardiness which no one could refuse to accept.

"I was just finishing my knitting bag," she explained, "and I could not leave any sooner." Now, of course, a knitting bag is a real necessity today, and such an excuse as that, was promptly and unquestioningly accepted. Moreover, these industrious girls always carried theirs to meals, in order to keep busy during waits between courses.

"Why did you not bring it with you?" asked one of the girls, as they set out.

"I did," was the reply; "here it is."

"That? But, isn't that straw hat you have been wearing all summer?"

"It is—to both your questions," was the late-comer's reply. "My new knitting bag is made out of my favorite last summer's hat. I always liked this hand-painted straw hat, but you know how almost any hat, even that you particularly like, looks a second season; they nearly always seem queer. I have enjoyed this hat so much that I thought I would like to keep right on enjoying it. A good thing, I discovered what a good knitting bag it would make. You see, it has a large crown and a wide brim, and it is quite soft and flexible. I just made this shirred lining of a piece of blue silk, which I had in the house, and sewed these two loops of ribbon on the edge—not much work. My ball of wool stays quietly down in the crown, instead of rolling away, and this broad brim, folded together, gives plenty of room for my work—even a sweater—and these long needles. The whole thing hangs easily and comfortably over my arm, and I am going to get all the possible good out of this favorite painted straw hat of mine. I am sure."

## Moon Vines

Why is it that one so seldom sees the chaste Japanese moon vine? On account of their rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, these plants make an effective curtain for a veranda, when planted in a row. Though but annuals, during the summer they will climb as high as 40 feet, if assisted with string ladders.

The big heart-shaped leaves form a soft background for the lovely, pure white disks, that open their perfumed corollas only after the dew has fallen and twilight has wrapped everything around in a purple mist. Then, like tiny moons from behind the clouds, they silently appear. But, if one is standing very near, he can hear faintly the silken snap made by the opening of the sticky little umbrellas. Then the cool night breeze stirs up the delicate fragrance, carrying it out over the lawn for a considerable distance. Like their small cousins, the morning-glories, the tender blossoms will not bear the full glare of the sun, for they droop and wilt. The vine blooms prolifically, however, and there are always fresh flowers to take their places the next night.

## The "Busy-Day" Luncheon

When the laundress reigns supreme in the kitchen, many a housekeeper finds it extremely difficult to prepare a mid-day meal, which will be adequate for her needs. The United States Food Administration offers the following menu, which conforms with the food regulations and is easily prepared. It consists of salmon salad, cold corn bread, sliced peaches and a hot drink. The salad is prepared as follows: the salmon should be flaked, and mixed with mayonnaise or cream dressing. It should then be arranged on nests of lettuce leaves and garnished with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

This young student had a number of pretty summer frocks, which she took with her to wear to dinner, since visits to her prospective Alma Mater had shown her that there, at least, the weather mattered little. For wear in the evening, over these light dresses, she had a warm cape, well interlined, which would have done service at home as a party cape. She had also an old serge dress, for wear on long trips in the country, and a warm sweater for cold days. This sweater was of Angora wool on the outside and of fiber silk inside, the sweater thus being brown lined with dark green, and its wearing qualities proved that such a sweater is most advisable.

Italian silk underwear was given precedence, since it wears exceptionally well, and launders nicely. Four union suits of this material, three vests and three pairs of knickerbockers were purchased; these, even if not carefully laundered, will last more than one year, while underwear of other materials usually will not outlast the same amount of wear. There were three petticoats; one of silk, having a jersey silk top and a taffeta ruffle; one of sateen, and one of flannel for wear in very cold weather. There were also several white ones, of course, for use with the thin frocks.

Since silk stockings, if washed out after each wearing, will wear as well as cotton ones, a dozen pairs of silk stockings of a good quality were chosen.

There were also two pairs of woolen stockings; these the girl made for herself, of yarn which could not be used for soldiers' socks. Such stockings, worn with low shoes in very cold weather, are much more comfortable than are thinner stockings worn with high boots and leggings.

Two flannellette nightgowns were included in the underwear purchased, since this young girl was to attend a school in the northern part of the United States, where the winter is rather severe.

Negligees are an important part of a college girl's wardrobe. A pretty Japanese crepe, of dull blue with green decoration, lined with dull green silk, was one of those which this young girl selected; it was made in the usual kimono style, with a wide, green-lined sash. A robe of dull blue corduroy, with lining of white China silk, was provided for cooler evenings, and slippers of dull blue, lined with white fur cloth, were purchased to wear with this robe.

Hats were the last item on the shopping list, and only three were selected. There was one of brown velvet, with rather a high crown, and with taffeta ribbon knotted and wired so that it gave the effect of wings, to wear with the brown velvet suit. A hatters' plush sailor was chosen, to wear with the homespun suit, and a little velour hat, trimmed with a band of ribbon, was selected for everyday wear.

Every loyal housekeeper, who has discovered the many having qualities of the fireless cooker, will, doubtless, be interested in the following famous recipe, given by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The delicious preparation, known as Creole Stew, is made in this way: The ingredients are 1 pound of beef or 1 medium fowl, 2 cups tomatoes, 1 cup carrots or okra cut small, 1 cup chopped sweet peppers, ½ cup rice, ¼ cup chopped onion, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon fat. The meat should be cut in small pieces or the fowl into joints. The fat is then melted, the onions, peppers and meat or chicken added. This is then browned for a few minutes, when it is put into a cooking vessel with seasoning, rice, vegetables, and one cup boiling water. Let it simmer for one-half hour and then place in a fireless cooker for three hours, without the disks, or for two hours with them. With the chicken and okra, you have prepared the famous creole chicken of the South.

Here are some suggestions for ordinary use of the fireless cooker, which may prove helpful to housewives: In cooking roasts, they should be seasoned, and then placed in the cooking vessel between two hot disks. No water should be added and twenty-five minutes per pound should be allowed in cooking. In making soup stock, the meat should be cut up, the bones cracked, and all covered with water. It should be allowed to reach

the boiling point and then placed in the cooker for several hours. In cooking dried fruits or vegetables, such as peas, beans and corn, they should be allowed to soak in water until their original size is restored. They are then boiled for a few minutes, and kept in the cooker from 6 to 12 hours. Baked beans and peas are especially good, when baked in the fireless. The Department of Agriculture is offering additional recipes in Leaflet No. 14, which may be had by writing for it. Cereals should be prepared as for the stove, but using one-sixth less water. About ten minutes' boiling is enough for all but the coarsest cereals. They are then placed in the cooker, boiling hot, and left for six or eight hours or over night.

One may buy cheaper meats, when intending to cook them in the fireless, for the slow cooking makes tough meats tender. For other recipes concerning meats, one may apply for Leaflet No. 5, at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## For the Girl Who Is Going to College

The girl who is preparing to go away to school or college, this autumn, is among the chosen few who may be allowed to select their wardrobes early; those who do so, without a good reason, lay themselves open to charges of hoarding materials, as well as to choosing garments which, instead of being exponents of advanced styles, are apt to be, in reality, merely unique rather than in good taste. But the designers, realizing that the young woman and the school girl must buy their clothes early in the autumn, have made it a practice to determine, early in the season, what girls still in school are to wear during the autumn and winter.

First of all, the school or college girl must have either a suit or a coat dress that will be suitable for traveling, if she lives some distance from her college; this can later be worn in the classroom, if she attends a school which does not insist upon a uniform. The girl who has a spring suit that is not completely worn out can have it made over to good advantage this autumn, since combinations of fabrics will be popular. A dark blue suit can be combined with checked material, for checks are very good now, or satin can be used. One old suit was made into a smart one-piece dress, with the aid of black satin; the plain, flat blouse was of the satin, the skirt was lifted so that it came to the knees and plaited in under a satin belt, and flat, bib-like pieces, cut from the back of the jacket, were placed on the satin bodice, in the middle of the front and back of the blouse. A rather tight satin undershirt, on a top of muslin, finished the skirt at the bottom.

The schoolgirl needs a warm coat, also, if she has decided to wear separate dresses, instead of a "best" suit, she will want a very pretty coat. Duvetyn and velour will prove to be two of the best fabrics that she could select. It is wise to have a coat of either of these fabrics interlined, since they are not so warm as heavier materials. The girl who makes this choice will need a heavier coat, a rough cheviot or tweed, for everyday wear.

A young girl whose wardrobe for her first year at college was chosen by a woman well versed in making such selections, found that rather a small dress allowance bought everything that she could possibly have needed. The homespun suit, of soft brown, was made with a plain, well-tailored skirt, and a belted and pocketed coat; the latter came just below the hips. The blouse for this suit was sewed to the skirt, and was of tete de negre crepe de chine, made over a silk lining; the collar and cuffs of this blouse were cleverly fashioned from a large square of Chinese embroidery, which was done in beautiful tones of bright blue, with touches of gold thread.

A frock of dark blue tricolette, rather simply made, with deep collar and cuffs of pretty lace, was attractive; this soft, heavy material lends itself most admirably to the making of an "in-between" dress, such as the college girl needs. A brown velvet suit, the skirt being made with an attached blouse of Georgeanne combined with the velvet, was designed for the young girl's wear on more formal occasions. The coat of this suit was made in a modified Russian blouse style, with a banding of yarn embroidery about the waist and down the left side, where the coat fastened.

For everyday wear, there were two dresses; one of dark blue jersey was made with a loose back panel, which came to the hem of the dress, and a front panel which came just below the knees. These panels were held in by a narrow, loose, sash belt, which tied in front, and were braided in black and edged with small black buttons. The other school dress was of dark brown serge, with an interesting tunic, which came to the hem of the skirt, at one side of the front seam, and to a point just above the knees, on the other. The blouse of this dress was plain, save for a braided yoke design.

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of pretty summer frocks, which she took with her to wear to dinner, since visits to her prospective Alma Mater had shown her that there, at least, the weather mattered little. For wear in the evening, over these light dresses, she had a warm cape, well interlined, which would have done service at home as a party cape. She had also an old serge dress, for wear on long trips in the country, and a warm sweater for cold days. This sweater was of Angora wool on the outside and of fiber silk inside, the sweater thus being brown lined with dark green, and its wearing qualities proved that such a sweater is most advisable.

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## Potato Mold

One pound mashed potato, into this beat two tablespoons of flour, the same quantity each of stewed onion and grated cheese. Add pepper and salt to taste; if liked, a pinch of curry powder. Form into a pyramid shape, on a greased fire proof dish, and bake until brown. Tomatoes make a change from the onion and grated cheese.

## McCutcheon's Sweaters and Scarfs for Women and Misses

The fashionable Tam o' Shanter and Scarf of Camel's Hair, natural color (illustrated). This wool is greatly in demand and very difficult to procure.



Camel's Hair Tam o' Shanter . . . \$3.95

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Sweaters in medium weight pure Zephyr Yarn, Tuxedo model, fancy stripe weave, in Purple, Copenhagen and Turquoise . . . \$7.25

Sweater of Ancona Wool with convertible collar, in Black, White, Purple, Copen, Khaki, Navy, Rose, Reseda, Emerald and Heather mixtures . . . \$12.75

Slip-on Sweater, Roll Collar of Alpaca Wool, Black, White and colors . . . \$9.75

## Spencer Coats from Scotland

Quite unexpectedly we have received from Scotland a delayed shipment of Spencer Coats of Shetland Wool. The range of colors includes Corn, Copenhagen, Oxford, Brown, Wisteria, Pink, Nile, Black and White . . . \$4.50

## Importation of French Neckwear

It has been our good fortune to receive an exclusive importation of French Neckwear. The selection is composed of exquisite specimens of French Needlework now so very difficult to obtain. Many of the models are especially adapted to softening the trying lines of the new collarless dresses.

We are also showing a comprehensive selection of American-made Neckwear, consisting of Cowl, Rolling, Tuxedo, Flat and Deep-back Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets, and Vests. Collars, \$2.25 to 8.75 each. Collar and Cuff Sets, \$1.75 to 3.95 each. Vests, \$2.25 to 10.75 each.

A copy of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue will be mailed gladly on request.

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## MARCIANA LIBRARY AT VENICE

The Library of St. Mark is far better known to book-collectors than to the general public, principally because the building which housed it invited attention to its exterior architectural beauty, while the inside was so ill-adapted to library purposes as to discourage visitors. "It remains the crowning triumph of Venetian art," says Eymond. "It is impossible to contemplate its noble double row of open arches without echoing the judgment of Palladio, that nothing more sumptuous or beautiful had been invented since the age of ancient Rome." Yet a more inappropriate arrangement for a library could not have been selected. There were gorgeous and magnificent halls in which the Doges held their state councils, but the priceless manuscripts and volumes were tucked away in wooden cupboards in unused corners of the Hall of the Great Council, or the Hall of Scrutiny, or on shelves scattered here and there, wherever the librarian thought his treasures might be best protected from dampness, even though hopelessly at the mercy of fire.

It was the fall of the Campanile which called the attention of the world to the dangers to which the wonderful collection was exposed, for a portion of the Ducal Palace was destroyed; and the long-contemplated but never executed plan of removing the treasures to the Palazzo della Zecca was brought definitely to life. Still, two years were required after this to adapt what had been the Mint in the old days of the Republic into a practical library. It was as late as April 27, 1905, therefore, that the Marciana collection was really available to visitors.

The selection of this date for the opening of the new quarters was deliberately appropriate. Six centuries earlier to a day, Francesco Petrarca, the father of humanism, had been born, and it was Petrarca who had founded St. Mark's Library, even though it never contained a single volume from his collection. It was he who first originated the idea of a public library in Venice, and in his will he bequeathed his books for this purpose to the "Evangelist St. Mark." He stipulated that these volumes should "neither be sold nor dispersed, but preserved in memory of Messer Francesco for the perpetual comfort of the clever and noble men of the city. From time to time other volumes will doubtless be added to these first ones, either by the glorious city herself, or by the noble sons of this country, or maybe even by some foreigner, emulous of this my example, so that a great and famous library may arise to equal those of the past, which will prove the glory of Venice, while Messer Francesco, seated at his Lord's feet, will rejoice at having been in some way the author of so much good."

What became of Petrarca's library is not known, but the idea became a fact. The Republic of St. Mark manifested an interest, and the Venetian patrons of the arts responded with practical results. In 1463, Bessarion, Cardinal of Trebizond, presented the library with 900 manuscripts of priceless value, which were shipped in 48 cases from Rome, and remained lodged in the Ducal Palace for over a century. In 1536, Sansovino began the erection of the Libreria Vecchia, which was completed in 1552. This, as we have seen, was a noble monument, but its architect evidently was more concerned with its external beauty than its internal usefulness.

Hither was taken the princely gift of Bessarion, to which were added public contributions of books and codices from the families of Grimani, Farnetti, Recanati, Contarini, Nani and Molin, which combined made the Marciana one of the richest collections in Italy. The Grimani Breviary, the Diaries of Sanudo, the wonderful examples of early printing from the Aldine and Jenson presses were gathered together, but were not yet easily accessible.

But other vicissitudes were in store for them. In 1807 Napoleon ordered the volumes removed to the Ducal Palace, so that the Libreria Vecchia might be thrown into the Royal Palace. Morelli, the librarian, pleaded with the conqueror with tears in his eyes, to prevent this indignity to his Morosa, his lady-love, as he called the library, but he only secured a postponement. So from 1812 until 1904,



A Miniature from the Grimani Breviary in the Marciana Library

these wonderful books received scant courtesy; but with their removal to the Zecca a new era was opened, which, it is devoutly to be hoped, is only temporarily interrupted by the Great War.

The plan of the present quarters of the library is thoroughly practical. The Sala Petrarca, the great public reading room, is on the ground floor, covered with a sky-light, and equipped with every comfort and convenience for the readers. The treasures of the Marciana are on the second floor, and it is here that one will find the Grimani Breviary, the most glorious illuminated manuscript in the world.

This marvelous example of the highest work of the scribe and the illuminator was executed between 1478 and 1489 by Hans Memling, Gerard of Ghent, and Livienus of Antwerp supposedly for Pope Sixtus IV, but as he was not living when it was completed, the manuscript came into the possession of Cardinal Giovanni Grimani, the Patriarch of Aquileia. He presented it to the Doge Pasquale Cicogna of Venice, who deposited it in the Treasury of St. Mark's for safe keeping. No one familiar with the great illuminated volumes in the various libraries of the world, after studying the exquisite finish of the miniatures, the wonderful beauty of their color, and the depth of feeling which permeates the work as a whole, can fail to agree with the librarian, Morelli, that "it is the finest work of its kind in existence, the best authenticated and the most wonderful collection of miniatures which the Flemish school has produced."

## PRESIDENCY ENTERS NEW YORK CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Republican leaders are already predicting that in the event of the reelection of Governor Whitman this year for a third term, the contest two years hence in the Republican convention for the nomination for President will be between Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Whitman. It is generally conceded that Mr. Roosevelt is an active candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1920. It is also well known among Governor Whitman's friends that the Governor's greatest ambition is to be the party nominee for President.

Governor Whitman's Republican opponents argue that if Colonel Roosevelt is to be the Republican candidate for President in 1920, the first move necessary will be to defeat Governor Whitman for a third term.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

Now that the government is taking over the universities, it is perhaps fitting to inquire how far the universities have already taken over the army.

For the first time, the university man has been a sufficiently large element in the training camp to make his earlier formed habits felt in the new surroundings, and the most notable example of this is the tremendous demand from the front for literature of all kinds and descriptions. "The fellows work and study a good deal harder in the training camps than they would in a university," Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick writes. "This war is a highly specialized affair. It's a modern science which the men must learn by studious application to the problems of drill and trench. They acquire the habit of study, of application, in the training camp of today."

So it is to the war libraries that one must turn rather than to the university libraries, to learn the trend of today's literary taste among those who are later to return home and assume a dominating influence in American affairs.

We remember the fictitious letter which Mr. Wells had Hugh write home in "Mr. Brilling." "We read, of course," Hugh wrote. "But there never could be a library here big enough to keep us going. We can do with all sorts of books, but I don't think the ordinary sensational novel is quite the catch it was for a lot of them in peace time. Some break toward serious reading in the oldest fashion. Old Park, for example, says he wants books he can chew; he is reading a cheap edition of 'The Origin of Species.' He used to regard Florence Warden and William Le Queux as the supreme delights of print. I wish you could send him Metchnikoff's 'Nature of Man' or Pearson's 'Ethics of Free Thought.' I feel I am building up his tender mind."

"I want something about fauns and nymphs in broad low glades. I would like to read Spenser's 'Faerie Queene'... I could do with some Hewlett of the 'Forest Lovers' kind. Or with Joseph Conrad in his Kew Palm-house mood... I used to imagine reading was meant to be a stimulant. Out here it has to be an anodyne."

Wells, with his ever accurate power of analysis, exactly expresses the nature of the demand from the trenches, and explains in a word the varying literary taste. "Each man seeks his anodyne, and each that specific potion, in strength and nature, which serves to soothe the nervous emotions created by his surroundings and demanded by his new development."

"Send me poetry,—any and all poetry," writes one boy in his home letters. He has torn the hideous mask from the Red God, and has discovered the glorious qualities of man which form the paradox of war. To him the song of the lark is louder than the burst of shells. His anodyne is beauty.

Another writes, "Tolstoy arrives at complete expression of military life." Who would have classified these direct and simple stories among those portraying military understanding on the part of their writers? Yet in the sketches of Sebastopol during the siege this boy finds his anodyne.

The libraries which we have been wont to frequent seem drab compared with those which house not only books but also those great spirits of which the printed volumes are but the visible expression. The horrors of war have awakened in these men at the front those very instincts which created the books, and which have made them live. It is no longer a story that is being told, but rather one which is being enacted; trivialities have disappeared, and grim realities have replaced them. Literature in these libraries takes on a new

significance, for every word is measured up against what the reader knows or what he seeks to know. To those who have warmed their hands before the fire of life, books become real, and stand for what they are without the necessity of stone walls to house them.

"Where my thought rests—there is my library."

Under the direction of William Howard Brett, who was for thirty-four years at the head of the Cleveland Public Library, the library grew to 640,000 volumes, and with its distributing stations it now circulates 3,400,000 books a year. A permanent building for the library is being provided at an expense of \$2,000,000. Mr. Brett was a believer in bringing the reader and the book directly together and was the first to establish the open shelf in any large public library. His method of bringing the books to the people, the widespread establishment of branch libraries in the elementary schools of the city, the establishment of the story-telling hour, and his cooperation with the Museum of Art, whereby the museum as well as the Art School patrons were brought in close touch with the literature of the day—these are some of the things which revealed Mr. Brett as a librarian of unusual gifts and devotion.

The American Library Association has appointed Miss Blanche Galloway camp librarian at Pelham Bay Training Station for Naval Reserves. Miss Galloway has been active in war work in her home town and has satisfactorily completed a probationary term in the library work of the station. She is said to be the first woman camp librarian to be appointed. That she merely precedes, and is not destined to be a unique figure, is apparent from the increasing expression of expert opinion that the woman librarian who she is at last admitted will better the efficiency and enrich the influence of the camp library everywhere.

The St. Louis Public Library has originated a new kind of exhibit. In the reference department a few periodicals, each opened to a notably fine or helpful article, are fastened upon a conspicuous screen in the delivery hall. About every two weeks the



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## NEW MEXICO TICKET STILL IS UNCERTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—With the nomination of United States Senator Albert B. Fall, Republican, to succeed himself absolutely assured, the one certain quantity in the New Mexico political situation is stated. Senator Fall's Democratic opponent and practically all the personnel of the state tickets are still largely a matter of speculation.

The Democratic candidate for United States Senator is almost certain to be either W. B. Walton, New Mexico's present lone member of the House of Representatives, an avowed candidate, or Chief Justice Richard H. Hanna of the State Supreme Court. Majority sentiment among the Democrats unmistakably favors Judge Hanna.

Republican possibilities for the gubernatorial nomination include Governor W. E. Lindsey and Eduardo M. Otero. Democratic probabilities include Elmer E. Veeder, an attorney of Las Vegas, and Felix Garcia, a Spanish-American citizen. Antonio Lucero, present Secretary of State and politically one of the strongest of the Spanish-speaking leaders, is quite likely to be named for Congress by the Democrats.

## PERU'S REVISED MONETARY LAW

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Government on Tuesday promulgated the revised Monetary Law. It authorizes the issue of \$15,000,000 in bank notes against dollar or pound sterling deposits in New York and London banks. This is virtually the same arrangement as that effected between the United States and Argentina. The law provides that all exchange transactions must be on the basis of \$5.01 1/4 to the Peruvian pound for cable transfers on New York.

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magazines are changed for newer ones. It is a common thing for the interested passer-by to read an article at one standing, so to speak; and several months' experiment have satisfied the librarian that the simple plan, possible to the smallest library, brings genuinely good results.

## GERMAN STATUE TO BE TRANSFORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order that no un-American embellishment may mar the appearance of a government building, Secretary McAdoo has directed Cass Gilbert, who originally designed the New York Custom House, to transform the statue of Germania, which is one of 12 figures on the cornice of that structure, to one representing Belgium. Mr. Gilbert, in accordance, acting with the advice of the president of the National Sculpture Society, plans to remove the German eagle from the breastplate of the statue, and to substitute the Belgian lion, as well as to change the word "Kiel" and the initials "W. II" which appear on the shield to the single word "Belgium."

## WORKING RESERVE OF NEGRO BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—W. Nash Read, federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, following a conference with Negro educators of Alabama, announced that Negro boys between the ages of 15 1/2 years to 18, inclusive, have been called upon to enroll for non-military service during the week beginning Oct. 7. The first attempt in the South to organize a separate division of Negro boys for non-military service on farms will be made by this State when the registration is completed.

## ELECTION EXPENSE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Primary campaign expenditures of candidates for Congress in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia and several other states are under investigation by the Department of Justice to ascertain whether there were violations of the federal statutes limiting election expenditures. Both Republican and Democratic candidates are understood to be involved.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

MORE ACTIVITY  
IS CALLED FOR

New England Association of Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Holds Its Annual Meeting in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—That the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will take a more active part in promoting athletics in that section of the country not only among club, college and school members, but among the athletes who are working in the various industries of the district is the opinion of those who attended the annual meeting of the association which took place at the Revere House this week. There was a good attendance at the meeting, a voting power of 45 being represented.

The reports of officers and committees were heard, J. F. Pacey, secretary-treasurer of the association, reporting that there was \$6,198.45 in the treasury. He also announced that only 735 athletes were registered and that 340 athletes had been granted for 15 track meets, 9 cross-country runs, 24 boxing tournaments, eight swimming meets and two wrestling tournaments. F. X. McGrath, official handicapper, announced that 1190 athletes had been handicapped during the past year.

A strong plea was made for greater activity on the part of the association by Mark Bortman who represented the West End Settlement House. He pointed to the fact that the association had some \$6000 in the treasury and yet had done practically nothing toward helping those boys and young men who had left home to work in factories to get athletic exercise. He claimed that unless something was done by the association in the near future for the men who were in factories and the service, the association would lose what prestige it might have at the present time and never get back to the heights it once occupied in the world of sport.

The association voted to allow the delegates to the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States the sum of \$50 for expenses. It also voted to return membership fees to the Coast Artillery Corps and the Ninth Regiment Athletic Association. One new club was admitted to membership, the new one being the Queen Quality Athletic Association of Jamaica Plain.

There was a contest for the presidency between J. F. Conway of the St. Mary's C. A. and Maj. F. H. Briggs of the Boston A. A., the former winning. The other officers were uncontested and the following is a list of all the officers:

J. F. Conway, St. Mary's C. A., president; R. M. Walsh, Dorchester Club, vice-president; J. F. Pacey, Riverside Boat Club, secretary-treasurer.

Registration Committee—J. F. Pacey, H. V. Brown, H. D. Holm.

Delegates to the national convention: J. F. Conway, R. M. Walsh, E. F. Walsh, M. F. Winslow, R. P. Mahady, and H. D. Holm. Alternates, E. F. McKirdy, Morgan O'Connor, John Higgins, W. F. Reddish, A. G. Mather, W. W. Volk.

Delegates-at-large—Col. G. B. Billings, Dr. J. F. Fitzgerald, Harry Brawley, F. J. W. Peck, L. J. Johnson.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Soldier athletes of Canada are to take part in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States track and field championships races which will be held in the big stadium of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the A. A. U.

The Canadian representatives will number seven and they will compete under the colors of the Royal Air Force. While the squad does not appear very strong, so far as numbers is concerned, there will be at least two strong contenders for trophies.

One of these two competitors will be E. J. Thomson, the famous all-round athlete, who was formerly a member of Dartmouth College and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Thomson is one of the best hurdlers ever developed in the United States and he has a record of 14.4 sec. for the 120-yard high hurdles which is only 1.5 sec. slower than the world's record made by R. L. Simpson, the former University of Missouri captain and star.

Thomson was the holder of the junior national high-hurdle championship in 1915 and the holder of the national indoor championship in 1917.

Lieut. Elliot Balestier will be another one of the Canadian competitors. He is the former Morris High School athlete who runs the middle distances and finished second in the national junior 600-yard run in 1916.

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KIRBY AWARDED  
SENIOR PRIZES

Apawamis Golfer Captures Boston Cup and Special Club Trophy With Low Card

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. H. Hale, secretary of the Seniors Golf Association of the United States, has announced the list of prize winners in the annual championship tournament which was held on the links of the Apawamis Club, Rye, last week. Owing to the fact that the field was so large that it had to play in two divisions and no player was able to take more than one prize, it took considerable time to figure out who all the winners were.

As the Apawamis Club offered a special trophy to that one of its members who should turn in the best net score, one of the golfers really took two trophies as he not only captured the Boston cup, which is the name of the Apawamis prize, but he also won the Class D net trophy in the seniors' competition. T. E. Kirby was the fortunate golfer and he had a gross of 95 and a net of 65. The full list of winners follows:

TOURNAMENT WINNERS

W. E. Truesdell, Garden City, 82, 90—172.

Sept. 10 prize winners: Best gross 18 holes, D. P. Kingsley, 89; best net 18 holes, J. H. Boyce, 55, 20—75; putting contest, J. T. Merrill, 36, first; Otto Hockmayer, 87, second.

Sept. 10-11 prize winners: Best 36-hole gross, Col. J. E. Smith, 90, 85—175; best 36-hole net, Class A, J. W. Sothorn, 193, 44—149; best 36-hole net, Class B, W. H. Claflin, 194, 40—154; best 36-hole net, Class C, J. W. Herbert, 197, 44—153; best 36-hole net, Class D, the Rev. J. G. Bolton, 211, 60—151; driving contest, Robert Collier, 22 1/2 yds., selected score, gross, Class A, G. P. Hart, 82; selected score, net, Class A, J. R. Marshall, 85, 18—67; selected score, gross, Class B, J. C. Head, 82; selected score, net, Class B, D. L. Robertson, 94, 26—68; selected score, gross, Class C, W. O. Henderson, 83; selected score, net, Class C, J. H. Duffy, 85, 15—70; selected score, gross, Class D, George Wright, 85; selected score, net, Class D, T. E. Kirby, 95, 30—65.

Sept. 11 prize winners: Best 18-hole gross, tie between J. A. Tyng, C. G. Waldo, and M. M. Sheedy, 89; best 18-hole net, C. S. McCallan, 57, 22—75; kickers' handicap, tie at 86 between F. A. Helmer, A. R. Ledoux, W. H. Edwards, J. H. Killinger, J. A. Campbell, J. S. Armstrong, and W. H. Canterbury.

Sept. 12 prize winners: Best gross, 18 holes, Capt. S. L. Heap, 95; best net, 18 holes, Charles Cooper, 95, 18—77; putting contest, George Van Kuren, first, 37; T. P. Anderson, second, 38.

Sept. 12-13 prize winners: Best gross, 18 holes, E. J. Hasse, 85, 18—103; best net, 18 holes, Class A, F. M. Glute, 200, 36—164; best net, 36 holes, Class B, J. W. Smith, 210, 56—154; best net, 36 holes, Class C, S. W. Rathbone, 195, 36—159; best net, 36 holes, Class D, Col. Brent Arnold, 193, 44—149; driving contest, J. S. O'Flynn, 23 1/2 yds., selected score, gross, Class A, W. H. Batterton, 86; selected score, net, Class A, F. W. T. Stiles, 92, 18—74; selected score, gross, Class B, Daniel Darr, 83; selected score, net, Class B, B. C. between W. P. Foss, 88, 20—68, and E. J. Paatz, 93, 25—68; selected score, gross, Class C, H. P. Sargent, 88; selected score, net, Class C, James Barber, 90, 26—75; selected score, gross, Class D, J. R. Gillespie, 93; selected score, net, Class D, F. R. Allen, 105, 23—77.

Sept. 13 prize winners: Best gross, 18 holes, F. A. Wright, 85; best net, 18 holes, G. W. Stanzel, 90, 14—76; kickers' handicap, Martin Carey and J. J. Cushing tied at 85.

C. K. SHAW BEATS STATE CHAMPION

Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Title Changes Hands Through the Defeat of R. N. Dana

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C. K. Shaw is the 1918 lawn tennis singles champion of the State of Rhode Island, having won the title by defeating R. N. Dana of Pawtucket, the former champion, in the final round on the courts of the East Side Club, in a hard-fought three-set match, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Shaw won the title largely through greater speed and harder hitting. He was inclined to be rather erratic in his playing, but his greater court-covering ability offset this, and when it came to an important point, he seemed to steady his strokes.

Dana played a very steady game, and the second set found him at his best, but he could not keep up with his more active rival. There were only four love games in the match, while 12 games went to deuce. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Shaw ... 4 2 4 6 4 2 4 5 6—37-6

Dana ... 2 4 1 1 4 1 4 0 7 4—27-3

SECOND SET

Shaw ... 2 1 5 1 4 4 3 0 3—23-3

Dana ... 4 3 4 1 2 5 4 6—32-6

THIRD SET

Shaw ... 4 1 7 0 4 4 2 4 4—34-6

Dana ... 2 6 4 5 4 1 0 4 2—30-4

FOURTH SET

Shaw ... 2 4 2 1 1 4 1 5 4 4 6 4—61-8

Dana ... 4 2 5 4 4 2 4 6 3 1 1 9 12—47-6

STROKE ANALYSIS

Shaw ... S. A. P. O. N. D. F.

Dana ... 3 18 16 14 2

Dana ... 1 14 20 10 0

FOOTBALL WORK AT NAVAL ACADEMY

Prospects of a Successful Season on the Gridiron Appear Very Bright at the Annapolis Government School This Fall

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Football practice is now in full swing at the United States Naval Academy, and it is expected that this afternoon will find all of the most promising candidates reporting to Coach Gilmore Dobie. Preliminary practice for the new class men has been going on here for several days with a large number of the members from the two upper classes reporting Monday afternoon, among the latter being Capt. W. A. Ingraham, star halfback of the 1917 eleven; E. D. Graves Jr., and E. C. Ewen, ends; DeL. Mills, Moore, E. H. Doolin, C. J. Ballbreich and H. F. Cope, tackles and guards, and Clark, C. W. Rhodes and T. S. Combs, halfbacks.

That some of the veterans will be hard pressed to keep the new candidates from crowding them from their regular positions is the opinion of those who watch the new men in early practice. While these candidates have much to learn, they appear to be a very likely looking lot, who will absorb the coaching of Dobie quickly. Coach Dobie has not yet made any selections for the varsity squad; but he appears to be well pleased with the men, and is practically certain to give a number of them a chance to make good.

Rawlings, who played halfback at the University of Cincinnati for two seasons, is among the new men who have been doing good work in that position under Coach Dobie. He weighs 160 pounds and is a fast and clever runner. Alvord is developing into a fine back of the plunging type. Severn is lighter, but runs well with the ball.

One of the best of the new line candidates is King, a 180-pound Iowa, who uses his strength well in blocking and opening up at tackle. The work of Larson, at center, is being watched with much interest, as that is one of the positions to be filled on the team.

Sutherland, who played guard on the team of the Missouri School of Mines, has been making a fine impression, and two other good prospects are Horton, who played tackle and fullback at Trinity Military Academy, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Huff, who played tackle at the Georgia Military Academy.

Charles Goddard has been appointed trainer of the squad for the season. He is an instructor in the department of physical training at the Naval Academy, and a competent player, coach and trainer of athletes.

As yet, none of the midshipmen's opponents has canceled its games, and the navy management expects that the full schedule will be played. Another local game will be arranged for Nov. 16. The Army will be played on Nov. 23. If the authorities permit, but if they do not, a strong team will probably be secured to end the season in Annapolis on that date.

CHINESE STUDENTS PLAY SOCCER TIE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—That the Chinese Students Soccer Club of New York is represented by a strong eleven this fall was shown here Monday afternoon when it held the Bridgeport Stars to a 2 to 2 tie score.

About 600 persons watched the game and they were furnished with some interesting competition. The Chinese players had three Boston Chinese students in their lineup. The summary:

Chinese Students Bridgeport Stars

Chin, g. .... J. J. Peterson

Chow, f. .... J. Shaw

Huang, f. .... J. Faust

Huang, f. .... H. Hatterwait

Yip, c. .... J. Fields

Hwang, f. .... J. Hbb, Stanford

Tsen, f. .... J. Chh, Jones

Lin, f. .... J. Hbb, Smith

Lee, f. .... J. Hbb, Forsberg

Wong, f. .... J. Hbb, Mason

Kwan, f. .... J. Hbb, Galles

Goals—Wong 2, Faust 2.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delegates to a recent convention of the Army and Navy Union, held in this city, ruled that henceforth yeowomen in the navy, nurses and Red Cross workers who have been honorably discharged from the service will be admitted to that organization. The congressional bills advocating a raise of the Spanish War veterans' pension from \$6 to \$13 were endorsed.

TO DECIDE THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The authorities at Columbia University will meet this week to decide whether an attempt will be made to carry on athletics there this year.

MISS WAGNER IS DEFENDING TITLE

Play in the Women's New York State Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament on the Courts of the New York Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today will find the women's annual New York State lawn tennis championship tournament in full swing on the courts of the New York Tennis Club, as the mixed doubles are carded to get under way. The doubles and singles have already started with good progress being made and the management hopes that all of the competition can be closed up by Saturday.

Play in the singles is reaching a very interesting stage and the matches are beginning to bring the best of the players together. Miss Marie Wagner, holder of the championship, is playing through the present tournament, and while she appears to be the favorite to win, she is sure to be forced to play her very best in order to defeat some of her rivals. She had a very easy time winning her first-round match when she defeated Mrs. Johanne Smith with the loss of only one game, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. D. C. Mills is making a very good showing in the tournament as is also Miss Helene Pollak. The former won her first and second round matches with comparative ease, first defeating Mrs. E. H. Thompson, 6-0, 6-2, and then disposing of Miss Florence Pond in the second round, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Pollak won her first-round match from Mrs. E. C. Duble, 6-2, 6-0, and followed this up by defeating Miss Caroma Winn, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Edith Handy, one of the favorites to come through to the final rounds, showed up well in her first-round match against Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, 6-3, 6-3. Both women showed strong tennis and some of their gets were as good as have been witnessed in this district this summer. Miss Handy was a little the steadier of the two, which played a prominent part in giving her the victory. The summary:

New York State Women's Singles, Championship—First Round

Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. Arthur Duncan, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Marion Her, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Miss Bessie Wray, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Florence Pond defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy by default.

Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Mrs. E. H. Thompson, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Johanne Smith, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Hazel Gardner defeated Mrs. W. A. Brown, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. G. B. Stanwick defeated Miss K. Laughman by default.

Mrs. I. F. Hartman defeated Miss Muriel Blinzen, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Rosamond Whiteside by default.

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. E. C. Duble, 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Miss Elizabeth McLean, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. S. Waring defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Clare Cassell defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries, 7-9, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Florence Pond, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6-2, 6-1.

LAVER APPOINTED MANAGER

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Assistant Surgeon J. L. Lavan, known to baseball followers as shortstop of the Washington American Baseball Club, has been appointed manager of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team. He succeeds Philip Chouinard, formerly with the Chicago White Sox, who will continue to play with the Jackie nine.

FLORIDA LINKS TO OPEN

BELLEAIR, Fla.—All doubt about whether the Florida winter resorts would open or not was dispelled when the management of the Belleview, at Belleair, Fla., announced that they would open as usual the first week in January, and remarked that other resorts there, or most of the large ones, would do the same thing. Reservations were made for Belleair as long ago as last winter, and advice from Washington have been such to warrant the management with going ahead with their plans the same as usual.

ALLEGED SINN FEINER DENIED CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Charles J. Dolan, former member of the British Parliament, now an attorney residing here, has been refused naturalization papers by Judge Jacob Trieber of the federal court. Mr. Dolan's petition was rejected because he is alleged to have stoutly upheld the Sinn Fein cause.

Mr. Dolan represented the Manor Hamilton Borough, of County Antrim, Ireland, in Parliament, from 1906 to 1908. He was elected as a Nationalist, and insists that he resigned his office because his fellow Irishmen were not sufficiently in accord with the Nationalist Party's views. He came to the United States in 1912, he states, in order to learn something of American industries, and if possible to choose an industry that might be established in County Antrim.

Mr. Dolan, arriving in St. Louis, became interested in the local shoe factories and to get first-hand knowledge began working in a shoe plant. He finally decided to remain in St. Louis, became a law student at St. Louis University, and applied for naturalization papers. He began to attract attention by speaking at meetings where the independence of Ireland was advocated. He still holds that Ireland is an independent country, in all but recognition and "is entitled to self-determination and freedom to follow the course she pleases."

It was pointed out on behalf of the government that Mr. Dolan's American ancestry in public and his statements to the naturalization officers were in line with the Sinn Fein doctrine, and therefore in opposition to the interests of this country and its allies.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Work of the American Friends Service Committee, organized soon after the United States entered the war, for the purpose of aiding refugees, has extended during the past year into many countries immediately involved in or adjacent to the war zone. The English Friends started a similar work immediately after the war began, and the American Friends helped them until the spring of 1917. The function of the organization according to its leaders has been that of developing those kinds of service which the Society of Friends (Quakers) can render fittingly through its faith.

Continuance of Game Will Be Discussed Sunday—Boston May Have Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Followers of roller polo await with interest the meeting of the New England Roller Polo League scheduled to be held Sunday afternoon at Worcester, for upon the decision of the clubs represented at that meeting will rest the future of the sport, in this section of the United States at least, until after the war. The general opinion of the league members, however, is that if the backing of one or two of the larger cities is secured, the game may be played without financial loss this season, despite the demands of the new draft law upon the players.

The sport met with great success in the past season, considering the cities in which the games were scheduled and the general dull condition of sports, and W. D. Perrin, secretary of the league, states that he is confident that the game will be continued, providing the league can find sufficient players to form teams.

Frederick Moore, president of the league, visited this city Tuesday, and while here approved of the Boston Arena for staging contests if it is deemed advisable to start a team here. It is hoped to have at least six clubs in the league this season if possible, and it is stated that an extra two teams may be formed. The withdrawal from the league of Portland and Lewiston is expected, and Boston and probably Bridgeport are the cities looked for to take their place, while Mr. Perrin expects to start on a short journey through this section today, in the hopes of finding other favorable locations.

HOPE IN BENEFIT MATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. F. Hoppe, brilliant champion, is to give an exhibition of his ability in a match with T. H. Clarkson, a prominent Boston amateur, for the benefit of the Brooklyn unit of the Motor Corps of America here, Sept. 25. The match will be a handicap balking affair, in which the champion will concede liberal odds to his Boston opponent. An autographed photograph of President Wilson is to be sold at the same time, and the proceeds of the exhibition will be used to provide ambulances for the Brooklyn unit.

FLIERS TO ASSEMBLE PLANES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new system of instruction which contemplates having student aviators assemble the machines in which they fly, is being tried at Kelly Field, Texas. The course will take the prospective flier through all the shops making plane parts.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

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Announces the Opening of a New Flower Store

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where you will find the choicest of flowers at most reasonable prices. Our telegraph delivery service extends to every important city in the world.

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Go To Camp Ready for Promotion

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Under the direction of Colonel John W. Decrow

A selected unit, limited to 50 men. Intensive drill in the fundamentals of close and open formation.

Repeated opportunity for each student to take command.

Your fitness for promotion will be immediately apparent to officers at the training camps. Each graduate given a certificate of military instruction signed by a colonel of the Massachusetts State Guard.

Enrollment of first unit nearing completion—additional units to be formed at once.

Tuesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons for 13 weeks, starting Sept. 24, 1918.

Twenty other intensive courses, preparing for Government Service.

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Mass meeting for those who have enrolled and all interested men, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Friday Evening, Sept. 20, at 7:30.

Addressed by Major General William Crozier, Commanding the Northeastern Dept., United States Army, and other prominent speakers.

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Contains 18 necessary articles, including Safety Razor, Collapsible Shaving Brush, Soap, Trench Mirror, Sewing Outfit, etc. All standard articles of leading manufacturers.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FOOTWEAR SUPPLY  
NOT VERY GREAT

Prices Advance on Prospects of Shortage in Boston Market—Difficulties of Manufacture and Big Demand Factors

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The outlook for a footwear shortage has grown more acute. Prices have advanced because of the entrance of the trade on its fall run of business, and the difficulties of manufacturing continue.

There is a tendency on the part of the larger jobbing houses to place orders in the hands of reputable manufacturers at the best terms obtainable, particularly deliveries, and this has been done to a considerable extent. This procedure, therefore, being confined to a small minority, on account of its potential ability, would seem to give it certain advantages in a competitive way, but war works out unexpected results, as has already been seen, so some who are closely identified with the Boston shoe market say there is no better road to a season's success today than that paved with patience and caution.

The different reports current in the market are largely imaginary or exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the government is formulating some plan to further the interests of consumers, regarding price and wearing qualities of footwear. In many ways that would work good to the greater number, although perhaps trying to manufacturers.

A standardized retail price must have a complete range of standardized prices from hides up to the completed product for all interests to benefit, a result somewhat difficult to accomplish if leather buyers have to purchase stock at market rates. Nevertheless, the idea seems to justify a trial.

Factories are busy, unsolicited orders being large enough to keep the curtailed output unequal to the demands. The better grades are still selling well, despite the fact that high prices are often succeeded by still higher ones.

Men's shoes may be scarcer than ever, until the new army contracts are filled. Buyers are making the best of the situation. Ladies' shoes are in good demand from the medium to top grades. White fabric footwear offers the most style and service for the money, and a large spring trade is already an assured fact. Leather high and low cuts are sure to be expensive, because both stock and labor have an upward trend. Prohibitive prices are no longer talked, because the public demands the best and is willing to pay for it. Oxfords and pumps for street wear are selling freely, and the indications are that low cuts will have an unprecedented demand during 1919.

Misses and children's shoes are selling at prices beyond all previous records, the trade calling for good quality, although prices are remarkably high. The former cheap lines appear to be obsolete, in fact, they are seldom asked for. The factories are running as full as the limited amount of shoemakers will permit. Some are sold so far ahead that new trade is refused.

Shoe buyers may be surprised to learn that there is a serious shortage in hides. No doubt the general impression is that the very nature of war's demands for beef would be to create a surplus of hides, but the demand for hides is many times greater than the supply. There are said to be only two packers out of the big five that hold anything like a large stock, and these, having large tanneries of their own, claim to be within their rights when they are doing so to provide their vats with hides for the interest of that part of their business.

It may be true that these two tanning packers are in storage more than their requirements demand, but if so it will not be long before they will throw their surplus stock on the market for, however short the market may be, those packers know that they cannot demand any more than the government's fixed maximum price. This is what tanners are expecting and are waiting for. The kill will soon increase and thereby the market will be somewhat relieved.

The next three months will see another range of fixed prices and, as the army contracts will be provided for prior to that time, the supply may be more widely distributed than was the case this quarter, which is now coming to a close.

The demand for army leather is so great that it overshadows civilian requirements and makes them appear unworthy of comment. There is, nevertheless, a fair amount of leather orders booked weekly on such accounts, and the sales would be augmented if the tanners were able to care for them within a reasonable time. Sole leather, for instance, whether it be hemlock, union or oak tanned, is well sold up, particularly the first grades, and at full market prices. Side leather tanners say they are completely sold on all desirable grades, and the outlook is doubtful for their regular clients, who are expected in the market this month and next for their fall and winter supplies.

Califin tanners report a steady, but not a large business, the better grades in colors and black taking precedence. H. and M. full-grained

blacks are selling at 65c., and colors from 70c. and up. This market has a very strong tone.

Glazed kid tanners view the raw material market with much apprehension. In fact, to import anything now-a-days is extremely difficult, and the prospects for the rest of this year are uncertain. It is this condition which has caused some shoe manufacturers to stock on glazed kid lately, more especially on the good to the top grades. There is still a fair stock in the Boston market, but because shipments are excellent the receipts, the supply is below par, considering the season. The probabilities are that prices will rise if replacement does not improve.

STOCKS RALLY WELL  
AFTER EARLY DROP

Price movements were erratic on the New York stock exchange yesterday. Selling was conspicuous during the forenoon, and prices receded accordingly. Steel was forced under 108 during the early trading. Other stocks dropped from one to two points. General Motors declined five points. When it appeared that liquidation had been completed for the time being, traders switched to the buying side. Business became brisk, prices moved upward quickly, and many stocks not only recovered their early losses but made substantial gains. General Motors closed at a net loss of 1 1/2 for the session. Steel had a good fractional gain. Canadian Pacific closed with a net gain of 3 1/2. Mexican Petroleum, Texas Company, American Car & Foundry and Virginia Carolina Chemical were strong spots.

American Telephone was one of the strong features of the Boston market.

MARINE INSURANCE  
RATES STILL HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance men are maintaining the high rates recently established, with a few exceptions where some sailing risks are taken at 7 1/2 per cent instead of 10 per cent maximum. One underwriter is reported taking some risks at 5 per cent. This applies generally to South African voyages, although little business is reported. Transatlantic rates continue generally firm at 2 per cent for armed belligerents, in spite of possible renewals of submarine activities along transatlantic lanes. Coastwise rates are held at 1 1/2 per cent to 1 3/4 per cent, but offerings are light. With the government practically monopolizing the business, underwriters have to be satisfied with small pickings.

LONDON STOCK  
MARKET QUIET

LONDON, England.—The stock market was quiet Tuesday. Gilt-edged securities eased a fraction from lack of support, and neutral stocks were weak on the improvement in exchange on London. Marconi stocks were active, and rubber and shipping shares rallied. Far eastern securities were the best features of the market. Money was plentiful and discount rates were steady.

NEW YORK CURB  
(Tuesday's Market)

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	40c	45c
Aetna Explos	42c	41c
Calumet & Jer	3c	3c
Canada Corp	1 1/2	2
Chev Motors	117	120
Cors Arizona	5 1/2	5 1/2
Con Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cosden & Co	5 1/2	5 1/2
Curtiss	32	32 1/2
Emerson	1	1 1/2
Farrela	1 1/2	1 1/2
Farm Loan Bonds	105 1/2	106
Federal Oil	1 1/2	2
First Nat Cop	19c	20c
Goldfield Cons	19c	20c
Hedra Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Howe Sound	4	4 1/2
Ind Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	3 1/2	3 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6
Lake Turn Boat	4	4 1/2
Magna Cop	29	31
McKin Dar	41c	42c
Merritt	19 1/2	20
Midwest Refining	165	167
Nixon	47c	50c
Okla P & R	6 1/2	6 1/2
Okmulgee	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pac-Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peerless	14	15
Penn Ky	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pierce Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Russian 5 1/2	54	58
do 6 1/2	60	61
Sagapula Ref	6	6 1/2
Squash Oil	15	17
Sinclair Gulf	15	17
Standard Motor	12 1/2	12
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	15	16 1/2
Texas	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tuxpan	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Motors	26 1/2	27 1/2
Un Verde Ext	36 1/2	37 1/2
U S Steam	5 1/2	6
Victoria	2	2 1/2
Wright Martin	6 1/2	6 1/2

## OIL PRICES UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company of New York has advanced refined oil for export in cases 1/2 cent a gallon.

## Van Cleave Saw Mill Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO. SALES OFFICE

See "The Traveling Lumber Yard"

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timbers

Transit Cars or Mill Shipment

## NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	69	69	69	69
Am Can	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Loco	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelters	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anacosta	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Aitchison	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Bald Loco	88	88	87 1/2	88 1/2
Balt & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Beth Steel B	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Beth S 8 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
B R T	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Can Pacific	157	157 1/2	157	157 1/2
Can Leather	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
C M & St P	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Chi R I & P	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Prods	41	42	41	42
Cruicible Steel	64 1/2	65	61	64 1/2
Cuba Cane	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Motors	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Goodrich	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gl Nor pfd	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Inspiration	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Kennecott	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Max Motor	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mer Mar pfd	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Mex Pet	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Midvale	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pac cfs	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
No Y Central	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce Arrow	38	38	38	38
Ray Cons	24	24	23 1/2	24
Reading	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
So Pacific	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U S Railway	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Studebaker	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Texas Co	158	159 1/2	158	159 1/2
Union Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel pfd	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willsco	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Total sales	231,400			

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
do 1st 4s	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8
do 2d 4s	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8
do 1st 4 1/2s	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8
do 2d 4 1/2s	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8	98 5/8

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 58	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Anglo-French 58	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
C S Bordeaux 68	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
do Lyons 68	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
City of Marseille 68	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
City of Paris 68	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
French Rep 58	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U K 5 1/2s, 1919	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
U K 5 1/2s, 1921	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99

BOSTON STOCKS  
(Tuesday's Market)

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	98	98
A A Chem com	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Wool com	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	49	49
Arizona Con	15 1/2	15 1/2
A G & W L	100	100
Booth Fish	26	26
Boston Elev	69 1/2	69 1/2
Boston & Me	64 1/2	64 1/2
Butte & Sup	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cal & Car	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal & Hange	460	5
Copper Range	46 1/2	46 1/2
Gen Motors	112 1/2	112 1/2
Granby	83 1/2	83 1/2
Green-Cat	41 1/2	41 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel pfd	111	111
Utah Cons	82 1/2	82 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper, four months quoted at 6 per cent Tuesday, six months 6, Sterling exchange 60-day bills 4.72 1/2; commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72 1/2; commercial 60-day bills 4.72, cables 4.76 1/2. Francs demand 5.48; cables 5.47. Guilders demand 47, cables 47 1/2. Lire demand 6.37 1/2; cables 6.35. Rubles demand 13 1/2, cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars 78. Government bonds steady, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and six months 6 per cent bid.

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prices of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Tuesday were: Cramp Ship 81, Elec Str Bat 52, General Asphalt com 30 1/2, Lehigh Nav 69, Lake Superior 17 1/2, Phila Co 29 1/2, Phila Co pfd 31, Phila Elec 24 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 26 1/2, Phila Tract 65 1/2, Union Tract 37 1/2, United Gas Imp 64.

## BUSINESS IN WEST

CHICAGO, Ill.—The labor situation is probably the most serious thing with which general business in the West has to contend at the present time. Within a few weeks, or possibly not more than a month or so, a vast number of men taken from all lines of trade will enter the army.

COTTON CONTROL  
BOARD CHANGES

Plan of Working Recently Announced May Have to Undergo Further Revision—Necessary to Reopen Entire Question

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England (Aug. 20)—It is now possible that the scheme of working under the Cotton Control Board, which was announced a fortnight ago, will have to undergo a further revision. This is a consequence of the attitude of the operative spinners. After a prolonged conference and a final appeal by the trade unions to the Board of Trade, the latter decided that the rotation system of employment should be abolished and that, as a set-off against this, the 40-hour week to which mills on American cotton were subject should be extended to 45 1/2 hours, that spindles on American and mixed cotton should be allowed to run to the extent of 55 per cent of the whole instead of 50 per cent, and looms on a similar class of material to the extent of 65 per cent instead of 60 per cent. It was also ordered by the Board of Trade that the unemployment allowances of the control board should be increased by 20 per cent all round.

The object of these concessions was the reduction of the number of those who were to be "continuously played off"—that is, placed permanently out of work—the alleviation by the more generous allowances of any hardship which might accrue. These terms were only accepted by the United Textile Factory Workers Association, which embraces all the operative spinners with the exception of the card and blowing-room workers, by 114 votes to 116, and the operative spinners immediately afterward held a meeting of their own and decided that the whole of their members should be balloted on the question of whether they would strike in order to enforce a return to the rota system and also payment from the control board for the time lost in short working weeks.

This ballot has now been taken and the result, on a heavy vote, is an 80 per cent majority for a strike. Notices to cease work are to be tendered on the payday in the week ending Sept. 7. Thus, the whole matter will have to be reopened. It seems safe to assert that the control board will on no account revert to the rota system, but on the other hand the determination of the spinners is such that it seems inevitable that some concession will have to be granted them if serious trouble is to be averted. Meanwhile, in the weaving centers the local control committees are settling down to arrange work under the new conditions, though in a few places the operative spinners are still hostile and the situation needs very careful handling.

In deciding who is to be placed on the unemployed list the committees first ask for volunteers. In several cases there has been a surprisingly good response. The volunteers are mainly married women who, with the amount they will receive from the control board and what they save by being able to attend to the whole of their domestic duties, will be as well off out of the mill as in it. When the volunteers are exhausted, women whose husbands are working in the mill are taken, and so on through a series of locally framed rules aimed at reducing hardship to a minimum.

For instance, women who are widows or whose husbands are in the army are given preference for employment. For a recent breach of one of the orders of the control board the Sun Mill Company, Chadderton, Oldham, and its manager, had imposed upon them fines amounting in the aggregate to £1760. The firm had run spindles in excess of 50 per cent of the whole without having obtained a license on behalf of the prosecution that the levies which would have been due to the board on the excess spindles would have amounted to £173 14s. 11 1/2d, and that the profit from the excess spindles worked out at £1139 10s. 8d.

The chairman of the magistrates said that the next time the bench were satisfied that such an offense had been committed deliberately they would send the officials responsible to gaol, besides imposing the maximum fines. The government has decided to retain the control board after the war as an advisory council. Details of the powers and exact functions of the

board have not yet been announced, but its chairman (Sir Herbert Dixon) has given an interviewer his idea of the work of the board during the after-war period. Sir Herbert said: "Putting the work in its simplest form, we are to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Reconstruction. We shall, I think, be able to exercise a powerfully beneficial influence on the supply and distribution of raw material and machinery, on the return to the industry of men now in the army and on the relations which must in future exist between the government and the various sections of the trade and between employers and employees. Nothing has been decided as to methods of work. We shall have to adapt ourselves to conditions as they arise. We shall neither interfere with the legitimate work of other bodies nor rush into schemes or experiments whose only pretext is to secure perfection with a stroke of the pen. The board is practical to the core—the Labor members have been increased from four to eight and Sir Tootal Broadhurst has been added—and I am confident it will save the industry from the delay, the reaction and the perilous adventure which is almost certain to afflict a government which sought to work, as has so often been the case in the past, on insufficient experience and faulty information."

At the last meeting of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association it was reported that the whole of the long-stapled American cotton crop grown in the Zaria district of West Africa under the auspices of the Government Agricultural Department has now been marketed. The actual returns for each of the past five years, in bales of 400 pounds, are as follows: 1914, 11 bales; 1915, 24 bales; 1916, 121 bales; 1917, 433 bales; 1918, 855 bales. These figures show that substantial progress is being made, but the returns for the past season would have shown an even greater improvement had it not been for unfavorable weather. Some of this cotton has recently been received in Liverpool and has realized good prices. It was pointed out at the council meeting that this type of cotton exactly meets the requirements of the bulk of the spinners of Lancashire, and it is intended to develop its cultivation as rapidly as possible. There has been a satisfactory demand for seed for next season's crop and practically all the long-stapled American cotton seed has been distributed in approved areas, in addition to large quantities of the native varieties in other districts.

SEA ISLAND  
COTTON MARKET

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The net receipts of Sea Island cotton at Savannah for the week ending Sept. 13 were four bales, compared with 440 for the corresponding week last year, making 199 bales so far this season, against 506 last year. Exports were 177 bales to northern mills. The movement through Jacksonville was 104 bales, making 207 so far this season, against 642 last year. The market has been exceedingly quiet. Because farmers have decided not to gin or sell any cotton until after Oct. 1, there is very little movement of new crop cotton. Owners of old crop are still trying to hold prices around 70 cents first cost for average extra choice, but we believe if mills can stay out another 20 days the market is bound to seek the level of Egyptians. There is a 30,000 bale carry-over, composed mostly of choice and below as there was very little demand during the past year for extra fine or lower, say John Mallock & Co. A good many well-informed persons are estimating the total crop at not over 50,000 bales, but we are still rather inclined to believe in a minimum of 60,000. Because of the unstable condition of the market we are unable to make firm offers of new crop cottons.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct. ....	33 1/2	34 1/8	33 1/2	33 1/2
Dec. ....	32 7/8	33 1/2	32 5/8	32 7/8
Jan. ....	32 1/2	33 1/8	32 1/2</	



## "REINSTATE MEN," SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Insists That Bridgeport Manufacturers Shall Take Back Strikers Who Offer to Return to Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has called upon the Remington Arms Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and other manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., to reinstate all striking employees who seek to return to work in response to the President's demands. The President wrote:

"White House, Washington, Sept. 17. Remington Arms, U. M. C. Plant, Liberty Ordnance Company (and others), Bridgeport, Conn.:

"My attention has been called to the fact that several thousand machinists and others employed in connection with war industries in Bridgeport, Conn., engaged in a strike to obtain further concessions because they were not satisfied with the decision rendered by the umpire appointed under the authority conferred upon the National War Labor Board. On the 13th instant I communicated with the workmen engaged in the strike, demanding that they accept the decision of the arbitrator and return to work, and stated the penalties which would be imposed if they refused to do so.

"The men at a meeting this morning voted to return to work, but I am informed by their representatives that the manufacturers refused to reinstate their former employees. In view of the fact that the workmen have so promptly complied with my directions, I must insist upon the reinstatement of all these men.

"WOODROW WILSON."

### Bridgeport Strikers Return

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Practically every machinist and tool maker who had been on strike from munition factories here, returned to work on Tuesday. Leaders of the strike, however, announced their intention of sending a telegram to President Wilson protesting against failure of three plants to take back men. Each plant issued a denial of the charge, saying that every man was employed if there was work for him.

## LABOR CONFERENCE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Santiago Iglesias Sees in It a Great Opportunity for the Advancement of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The outlook for the international conference to be held at Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, on the Mexican border, on Nov. 13, for the purpose of forming a permanent Pan-American federation of labor, is called exceedingly bright by Santiago Iglesias, member of the recent American Federation of Labor Mission to Mexico, who is now in this city. Mr. Iglesias came from San Antonio, where he has been working in the interests of the conference.

This conference, says Mr. Iglesias, has caused many to think of problems concerning affairs in Mexico, and he sees a getting together of the political factions of that republic for the purpose of uniting on a common program along strictly democratic lines for the nation's good. He says some of the Mexican leaders are beginning to see that Mexico can be made strong and capable only by the united effort of all her people who think in terms of democracy.

Mr. Iglesias says that Mexico needs unity among her thinking men, the thought and effort of them all. This, together with the International Labor Conference, may well mean, he thinks, the dawning of a thorough reconstruction for Mexico. He believes the conference will inspire the workers of Mexico to raise their own standards, and will help to spread among Mexicans the sincere spirit of friendship of the American people.

Mr. Iglesias says that Mexicans interested in the developments now under way, looking toward unity, are anxious to feel that they have the good will of America, and that, in a measure, they wish to do what America would like to have done. Mr. Iglesias believes that if success follows the movement toward unity and the international conference, Mexico will set itself well on the road to a high place among the nations of the world.

Delegates from a number of other South and Central American countries along with the American delegates to the conference, and Mr. Iglesias hopes that both President Wilson and Carranza will also attend.

## LACK OF TEACHERS WILL CLOSE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
M'GREGOR, Ia.—Because of the great shortage of teachers for rural schools in Iowa, A. M. Devoe, county superintendent, is advising county superintendents and school boards to close small schools and send pupils to other schools, thus cutting down the rural teacher requirement. "It is the only way to meet the situation," says Mr. Devoe. "School-teachers, both men and women, were never so scarce in the smaller districts as they are now. The men have gone to war or into other occupations, and the women are taking government positions or doing war work. The smaller schools will therefore be obliged to close."

INTERFERENCE ALLEGED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The managers

and employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been summoned to appear in this city on Thursday before a section of the War Labor Board, at a hearing on the general charge that the company is violating the rulings of the board by interfering with the right of their employees to join labor unions. A preliminary session was held on Tuesday.

## PACKERS LOSE IN LIGHT BEEF FIGHT

United States Food Purchase Board Overrules Plea, and Fighting Men and Allies Will Be Given Choicest Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has met the requirements of the supply department of the navy in regard to beef, and the meat packers have lost a fight that they have been waging for weeks in an endeavor to save the heavy-weight beef for their more profitable trade and to induce the navy to accept a lighter weight beef than its specifications called for, on the grounds that there was not enough heavy beef available to enable them to meet the requirements.

The pretenses of the packers were exposed, and Paymaster-General McGowan stood his ground firmly. The navy has had a reputation for excellent rations, and its supplies have been obtained under a system that has proved efficient in peace and in war. The Paymaster-General was determined that no weak spot should be found. If the packers had won this case, other concessions might have been demanded which it would have been difficult to combat.

At a meeting of the Food Purchase Board, composed of a representative from the navy, one from the army, one from the Federal Trade Commission, and one from the Food Administration, the following motion was unanimously adopted on Tuesday:

"It is requested that the Food Administration preempt for and allot to the army, navy and fighting forces of our allies, a sufficient quantity of beef weighing 575 pounds up to 850 pounds, to fill their demands. If there be not enough beef of these weights procurable, then the Food Administration is requested to allot, after giving notice to the War Department and the Navy Department, lighter beef of proper quality sufficient to meet such deficiency, keeping the weights of the allotted beef as near as possible to the minimum mentioned above, this lighter weight beef to be distributed pro rata between the army, the navy and the allied fighting forces on the basis of their total demands.

"During such time, however, as a shortage of heavy-weight beef may exist, the Food Administration is requested to take the necessary steps to prevent any such heavy-weight beef from being diverted to the civilian populations, either within the United States or abroad. The quality of all allotted beef is to be passed upon by the inspectors for the army and navy, in accordance with specifications and instructions issued to them by their respective departments."

This brings to an end the differences between the naval authorities and the meat packers over the navy's specifications for beef which the packers sought to have modified. The specifications called for carcasses of a minimum weight of 575 pounds, and the packers sought to have this lowered to 475 pounds.

The attitude of the supply department of the navy and of the quarter-master's department of the army was that the best quality beef should be conserved for the fighting forces of the United States and their allies, and that none of this heavy weight beef be diverted to the civilian population, either here or abroad, while a shortage of this kind of beef exists, the purpose of conservation, as repeatedly outlined by the Food Administration, being that such sacrifices are as necessary should be made by the non-combatants for the benefit of the fighting forces.

## Attack Discredited

Senators See Packers' Hand in Chamber of Commerce Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attack made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the food faith, integrity and fairness of the report made by the Federal Trade Commission revealing the extent to which the packers monopolize and control the foodstuffs of the United States, may lead to discredit the strict independence of the Chamber of Commerce itself. The attack made by this body on the Federal Trade Commission, and its implied defense of the packers, led many to inquire whether the packers might not be exercising undue control on the Chamber of Commerce.

The belief that such is the case was intensified in a hearing before the Senate committee on agriculture on Tuesday, when at least three senators declared that there are indications that the influence of the packers may have had considerable weight with the special committee which drew up the indictment against the Federal Trade Commission. The three senators who expressed this view are Kenyon of Iowa, Gore of Oklahoma, and Norris of Nebraska.

A letter was submitted by Senator Kenyon to Allan Walker, New York manager of the Chamber of Commerce, in which it was shown that Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. were heavy contributors to the initial fund for the formation of the Chamber of Commerce.

## SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S SPEECH AT CUNEO

Italian Press Recalls Former Premier's Frigid Attitude During Caporetto Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The speech made by Signor Giolitti on the occasion of his reelection as president of the provincial council at Cuneo has, it is needless to say, attracted by far the most attention of the batch of inaugural addresses made by the various presidents of provincial councils in different parts of the country. The chief points of the speech have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. The impression produced by the speech, namely, that the former Prime Minister shows signs of wishing to regain his position in the forefront of Italian politics, is accentuated in an article in the *Corriere della Sera* which says that Signor Giolitti seems to be saying that there is no time to be lost in choosing a prime minister who shall be all-sufficient for the Italy of tomorrow. How about the Italy of today? It asks, and points out that the war has not yet been won. In order to win it, anyone who has the least influence with his fellow citizens should be working, giving encouragement, and, above all, preventing his name from being used to further the work of division.

The hope of victory was, however, never so great nor so widespread as today, the article states, and it ironically inquires whether it is this hope which, having finally penetrated even to Signor Giolitti, has thus raised the temperature of his eloquence and his taste for ministerial programs. Alluding to the tribute to the Italian Army with which Signor Giolitti began his speech and his repudiation of the accusation of cowardice brought against Italian soldiers after Caporetto, the *Corriere della Sera* remarks with some bitterness that this attitude comes late on the part of Signor Giolitti; other people proclaimed their faith in the army during the days of defeat and retreat. No one has forgotten that when, last November, Signor Giolitti left his tent in which he had remained for three years, when the help of every citizen was hardly sufficient to Montecitorio only to pronounce a few frigid words. The army was beaten then, the article says, and in order to defend it Signor Giolitti had to wait until it had made its own defense against its detractors, among whom were those who viewed the president of the provincial council of Cuneo in the light of an oracle.

The article also alludes to Signor Giolitti's statement that popular assemblies must in future have a voice in diplomatic matters, and cites various instances when his own actions as a politician have been far from consistent with this theory. Signor Giolitti seems to be converted, it remarks. Conversations are praiseworthy; if every one is becoming civilized, and is adapting himself to the coming of a new era why should Signor Giolitti not follow the movement? To follow it, however, is not the same thing as to give oneself the air of leading, the *Corriere della Sera* declares. The *Giornale d'Italia* winds up a long article on the speech which it says is a great improvement on last year's deplorable address to the Cuneo Provincial Council, showing that the war is not yet won and that to obtain a just peace it must be unrelentingly pursued until the enemy understands that Prussian military theories do not pay, and that those who wish for the results must also wish for the necessary means.

In the course of his speech, to the Provincial Council, Senator Tommaso Tittori said that he considered that the principal factors in the final victory of the Entente lay in America's powerful intervention and in the disintegration of Austria-Hungary by means of the awakening of the Slav nationalities, an awakening which, perhaps a little tardily, but still, fortunately in time, the Italian Government had decided to second. The situation of Austria was, he declared, really tragic, she was seeking in vain for a solution of the Polish and Slav problems. She could not solve the first problem on account of the unbending opposition of Germany nor the second because of the unyielding opposition of Hungary. The Poles and Slavs were therefore convinced that the triumph of the Entente alone could give them independence, and this was indeed the conviction and the supreme hope of all the oppressed nationalities.

On the occasion of his thirty-seventh election as president of the Turin Provincial Council Signor Boselli reaffirmed his faith in final victory, a faith which had never been shaken, he declared, in the hour of the greatest danger. After praising the heroism of the young soldiers, who had shown, upon the Piave, that Italy's ancient valor was no thing of the past, the former Prime Minister declared that the King had fulfilled the glorious tradition of the house of Savoy and that he had appeared as a splendid democratic figure in this battle of democracy against autocracy. He finished his speech by declaring that the peace they wanted was one which would establish the League of Nations, "an order of things, that is, by reason of which there would be security, justice and liberty in the world, a league in which Italy would have full recognition, every oppressed nation would cease to be such and would regain its national rights; a league, in fact, which would mean a new civilization."

## STRIKE STAND APPROVED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's stand in the Bridgeport strike was approved by labor leaders here, Henry P. Hillers, secretary of the

State Federation of Labor, said he agreed with President Wilson that the machinists should have returned to work after receiving the decision, and then applied to the War Labor Board for a rehearing. He did not think the country would judge all labor by the action of those few members.

## LABOR SURPLUS IN STEEL PLANTS

Operating Chiefs in Youngstown, O., Say They Carry 25 Per Cent More Men Than Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Operating chiefs of two iron and steel producing concerns here employing an aggregate of about 30,000 workmen, each have declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his concern is obliged to carry on its payroll about 25 per cent more men than necessary for full plant operations owing to the fact that so large a percentage of the employees work only part time.

In normal times this excess over actual operating requirements is declared to be about 5 per cent. Therefore, according to the statements of these manufacturers, in each instance men of national reputation in the industry, about 25 per cent more men, at least 5000 in number, are being maintained in the vicinity of these establishments than are necessary to operate the establishments.

The conclusion drawn from this situation is that there is yet no real man-power shortage at least in the ranks of unskilled labor, for it is there that this condition largely prevails, but merely a shortage of men who will work full time. As yet the United States employment service has not been put in full operation in this territory. This service is expected to do considerable in reducing the labor turnover and therefore may help this condition. Shifting from one plant to another and the intermittent working of men who earn more in these times of high wages than necessary for their current needs and who, consequently, "lay off" from time to time to spend the surplus, are the chief factors contributing to this condition.

The fact that there is such a surplus of labor working only part time has added much to the housing troubles of the community, which, however, have never become serious enough to warrant asking federal aid or intervention from that quarter, owing to the large amount of home building done by industrial concerns. The belief here is, though, that this part-time working is partially the cause of much of the housing trouble existing in this country today.

## EMPLOYMENT CHIEF WILL SIFT CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Judge J. B. Densmore, head of the United States Employment Service, is in New Orleans to investigate difficulties that have arisen between Hans Jacobsen, head of the service for this district, and employers and laborers who are making an effort to have Mr. Jacobsen ousted. Mr. Jacobsen refused to make any comment other than that he welcomed the investigation. The visit of representatives of both factions to Washington last week so impressed Judge Densmore that he decided to referee the dispute personally, instead of leaving it to a subordinate.

A certain group of employers has been urging the removal of Mr. Jacobsen for alleged incompetency, and friction between him and the Community Labor Board. Mr. Jacobsen is charged with sending men out of the State, but he says that in doing this he was only obeying the government's instructions.

## STEEL AND IRON ADVANCE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of iron and steel companies have decided to ask upward revision of the iron and steel price schedule at the conference to be held in Washington by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board. Increases in wages and in freight rates are given as reasons for proposing a higher schedule after the present one runs out at the end of this month.

## CONSTITUTION DAY IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Constitution Day was observed in various parts of the United States by the chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution on Tuesday, just 131 years following the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, on Sept. 17, 1787. The four chapters of Greater Boston held a joint meeting in formal recognition of the historical occasion.

## SUFFRAGE ACT IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—With the decision of the lower court upholding the right of women to vote on those offices and questions not specifically provided for in the constitution of the State, an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court of North Dakota in proceedings involving the constitutionality of the North Dakota limited suffrage act, patterned after the limited suffrage measure of Illinois.

## MUSIC

The Boston Symphony Conductor  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have been able to secure a conductor for one month in the person of Pierre Monteux, an assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, whom it was hoped to be able to secure for a year. It is understood that the management of the opera company felt that his services were indispensable there and so refused to release him from his contract. He will conduct, however, the three pairs of concerts in Boston, one in Cambridge and one in Northampton. By the end of October the trustees are hopeful of being able to announce the conductor for the rest of the year. The season will open on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 11.

## CARDS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders were issued on Tuesday to the various draft boards in Massachusetts, by Maj. Roger Walcott, to lay aside all cards of British subjects who registered on Sept. 12 until Oct. 12. After that date all the registrants will become amenable to the United States draft laws, and, according to information which came officially to Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in New England, a large number of them will immediately be drafted into the United States Army. Among the first men to be taken by the American draft boards will be those who have enlisted for service in the British and Canadian armies and have failed to report at the Mission headquarters in Bromfield Street for transfer to Canadian training camps.

## Classified Advertisements

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The Ericson's American plan table is unsurpassed.

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For Housekeeping—8 rooms, 2 baths, shower; modern improvements including vacuum system.

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### NEWTON

SUITE of 8 large rooms and bath in desirable section of Newton, near center of town, close to all around, electric lights, hardwood floors and modern conveniences; rent \$50. Address 60 W. 12th St., Newton, Tel. Newton 462-W.

NEWTON.—To rent for the winter, a small well-furnished house in a good location. Apply on premises, 121 Waverley Ave.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Near Beacon Hill, furnished two-room apartment for two adults. Address H. G., 7 Maple St., Framingham Centre, Mass.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DRESS MAKERS

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Monette, 628 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant in quiet, refined office; must write legibly; be careful and accurate; have some knowledge of French and English; must be of good family, nationality, religion. A 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

A GOOD COOK, experienced; also a chambermaid-waitress; suit family; good home; permanent; good wages; country year round, near N. Y. Mrs. Howard Vogel, Woodmere, L. I.

WANTED—Thoroughly capable, cheerful maid, two adults in family; small house; good wages. Telephone Brookline 3408 W before 8:30 a. m.

WANTED—A housekeeper and a cook for work in a private school. H. S., 1109 1st St., Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

WANTED—Maid for general household, north side; 2 in family; 619 Arzyle St., Chicago. First apartment. Tel. Edgewater 3917.

SECOND MAID WANTED—Protestant in family of four adults; references required. Tel. Brookline 1230.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A GENTLEMAN of executive ability with valuable business experience, slightly over 40 years, desires position of trust and responsibility. Good salary desired. References available. Address 841, Monitor Office, Boston.

A REFINED, experienced bookbinder, graduate Perry School and skilled planist, desires position in the home of a refined family. Address 841, Monitor Office, Boston.

HOTEL housekeeper, 10 years' experience in leading hotels; willing to go to any part of the country. C 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

COMPANION—Refined western woman desires position as companion to lady; references. H. S. New York City.

WANTED—Position as assistant bookkeeper in or near Detroit, Michigan. Business office experience. Address P. O. Box 78, Aurora, Ill.

WOMAN of refinement, with some exp. as attendant, desires position as companion, willing to travel. Y 40, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

EXP. lady pianist desires position; hotel or cafe; any state; would travel as companion; leading office, 185 E. 17th St., Bklyn., St. Louis.

COMPETENT New England woman desires position as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; refs. exch. L 11, Monitor Office, Boston.

## CLASSIFIED

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An ideal farm home in the Imperial Valley in Southern California; 88 acres all in high state of cultivation; mostly alfalfa; nicely arranged for irrigation with the necessary ditches, checks and water gates; an abundance of water; fenced for horse and cattle, with the necessary outbuildings and corals; new 8-room frame house with concrete basement and screened porches; concrete walks, shade and fruit trees with plenty of flowers and fruits; located one mile from city of Imperial; the winters are very mild with few light frosts; price \$200,000. For further particulars write owner, D. F. COON, Imperial, California.

### FOR SALE

In the historic town of Westport, Conn., a desirable farm of 60 acres, 2600 feet of water-front, priv. dock, house 10 rooms, 2 baths, never failing water supply, barns, hen house, etc.; also, a house opportunity for milk-dairy, and a large opportunity for summer camp, which will purchase all supplies; steady revenue from 3 gravel and sand beds which have supplied 2 towns and cities; also, a large tract of 125 acres, Broadview Farm, Mystic Conn. Phone 125.

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Several very desirable houses for sale in very best locations.

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AN ATTRACTIVE stone and brick block house with 10 rooms and bath, recently renovated and ready for immediate occupancy; could be duplicated for \$18,000. An offer of \$6500 would be considered.

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Telephone: Fort Hill 5355; Brookline 5210

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HOUSE containing two suites, each has 8 rooms and bath; billiard-room with one suite; all hardwood floors; hot water heat, electric lights, 3 fireplaces, 12,000 sq. ft. of land; built by the day for the owner; very desirable for home or investment; rent of one apartment pays taxes, insurance and interest on mortgage. J. W. BLAISDELL, 129 Arlington St., Tel. Newton North 462-W.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, or would exchange for property in or near New York City, a two-story bungalow, all improvements; 5 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; gas furnace; garage; lot 60x180; the section of Pasadena, Cal., Salt Lake, unfurnished, \$8000; communicate with MRS. N. J. LYNCH, 1350 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A NICE BUNGALOW house, all improvements; 14 acres of land; partly cultivated; wool for own use; pine grove in front; poultry houses and barn; convenient to cars and depot; price \$2500. Tel. Redding 255-11. Write "N 30, Monitor Office, Boston."

FOR SALE—480 acres, 120 cultivated, good improvements, 3 1/2 miles from Scott City, Kansas. Address Box 282, Scott City, Kansas.

### ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—Two sunny front rooms with board; one suitable for two; gentlemen preferred. One minute from 121 Waverley Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 122, The Lyford—Pleasant home, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; gas furnace; garage; lot 60x180; the section of Pasadena, Cal., Salt Lake, unfurnished, \$8000; communicate with MRS. N. J. LYNCH, 1350 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WINTHROP BEACH, 10 Harbor View Ave.—Furn. home to business people; electric; near sea, cars, ref. Phone 618-M Wintthrop.

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WANTED—Convenient to Boston, rooms with breakfast and evening dinner for business mother and son. Address N 33, Monitor Office, Boston.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE AGE OF A  
BOOK OF FICTION

The merchandising of books is so different from that of any other commodity that publishing as a business is forced into a class by itself. In any other "line," a business house develops its reputation upon certain standard goods. These become known and established, and all that remains for the manufacturer to do is to maintain their quality and to increase the demand.

In the publishing business, however, every new book is a separate and individual proposition. The chances of success for a volume are increased if it bears the imprint of a well-established house, with a reputation for issuing books of high quality; but this by no means insures success. A story by a popular writer will sell to a certain extent on the reputation of its author, but only to an extent. A popular book will help sell other volumes upon the same publisher's list written by less known writers; but there is no gathering momentum such as houses producing staple articles secure.

Again comparing the situation with a standard article, the sales increase as its reputation reaches a larger field. The same brand of soap, the same variety of canned goods, the same year after year, with no thought of losing their popularity because of the length of time they have been upon the market.

Not so with books. The average life of a story, even including the most popular, is six months. After that, the bookkeepers place the unsold copies under the counter, and bring pressure to bear upon the new books. To the vast army of readers who have not read the story, the book thus disappearing from the literary horizon should be of exactly as much interest as it would have been had they secured a copy on the day of publication; yet at six months of age a volume has lived its life and has been supplanted by its successors.

Publishers have speculated upon this condition, but have taken no steps to remedy it. The real explanation seems obvious: too many books. If a manufacturer of a standard article placed upon the market from eight to twenty varieties of the same nature, each competing against the others, his business sagacity would be questioned; yet this is exactly what the publisher does. If a publisher were to issue, say, one strong novel in the spring and another in the fall, bringing to bear upon these single titles all his machinery for exploitation and distribution, the life of a book might be considerably extended, and the reading public freed from a mass of fiction to which the dignity of printing in book form should never be given. In such circumstances modern writers might produce stories which would live forever, but so long as quality is hurried beneath quantity, the obstacles a real book has to contend against are almost overpowering.

THE GREATNESS OF  
GIUSEPPE GIUSTI

"Giuseppe Giusti. Prosa e Poesie Scelte." By Ernest Maritoni. Preface by Michele Scherillo. Ulrico Hoepli, Milano, 1918.

To the veteran writer and patriot, Manzoni, looking out over Italy in the '40s, the signs of literary ascendancy were as little promising as were those of political freedom. In all directions he recognized, mournfully, a tendency to be satisfied with the artificial and conventional, a monotonous mediocrity—in all directions except one, that of the young Tuscan poet, Giuseppe Giusti. Giusti had attracted the author of "I Promessi Sposi" by the ease and refinement of his diction, but more particularly perhaps by the virility and triumphant originality of his methods, and Manzoni's generous praise must have been of immense encouragement to the young man thus early in his career. "If ten giusti (wise men) could save a city," declared Manzoni, "ten Giusti could solve the eternal problem of the language and literature of Italy," a tribute, coming from one whose judgment in such matters was as reliable as his sincerity, which prejudice or shortsightedness has sometimes brushed impatiently aside and yet which in the present time is not found to be an exaggeration.

During student days at Pisa, where he had been sent by his father to study, and later in Florence, Giusti, always independent in his attitude toward men and things, with a contempt for laws and customs, showed the liberal's but not the demagogue's hatred of tyranny. No man attacked more freely than did this brilliant satirist, whether in prose or verse, the hated alien rule and it has been said of his writings in these years before the Risorgimento, published many of them clandestinely, that they went far to undermine Austrian influence and to bring about the freedom of Italy.

In his preface to the present volume, Signor Scherillo has given a delightful picture of the intimate relations between the great Lombard prose-writer, his daughter Vittoria, and the young Tuscan poet, whose devotion to Italy and desire for her deliverance were hardly less intelligent or fervent than were Manzoni's.

Signor Maritoni, though deeply interested and fully acquainted with his subject, has written only a short biography, preferring that for the most part Giusti's genius should speak for itself. The bulk, therefore, of the present volume is devoted to a selection from his best-known and most representative writings, more especially those satires which won for him both literary and political fame.

In this brief and moderate appre-

ciation of Giusti, the author has sought in that judicial vein which would have pleased his subject best, to hit a happy medium between the exaggerated hyperbole of praise on the one hand, and the scant recognition on the other, from which the Tuscan writer has suffered at the hands of the critic.

So moderate were Giusti's methods, that all he accomplished on behalf of the freedom and unification of Italy has sometimes been overlooked. But though his political achievements were forgotten, he would still live, as his biographer confidently affirms. There are moments in the "Scherzi" when he rises to greatness, there are none when he descends, either to folly or dullness. His originality, his sincerity, that good sense which has been rightly called the source of his inspiration, the exquisite refinement of his humor and the depth of his satirical conception, must in any case and at all times insure for him a distinguished place among writers of the Nineteenth Century.

A STUDY OF PRUSSIAN  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

"The Prussian Elementary Schools." By Thomas Alexander, Ph.D., professor of elementary education, George Peabody College for Teachers, New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.35.

"The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array," quoth Lord Brougham when the world was still meditating over the Corsican campaign. His Lordship had misplaced his faith. A century later another would-be conqueror has issued forth, and before him go both pedagogy and primer as the very steeds of his chariot.

Even while Napoleon was entering school at Brienne at the King's expense, Frederick the Great of Prussia was writing to his Minister, von Zedlitz, that "it is sufficient in the flat country if the people can read and write a little; for if they know too much they run off to the cities," and thus planting a conception of educational methods a conception of education, mold the ideas of the people to suit the throne, and so prepare a fit soil for the schemes of his unscrupulous descendants.

Frederick's method of spreading contentment amongst the dwellers of the flat country has indeed been developed both skillfully and successfully by them; not secretly, but with a bravado that might have raised misgivings in a world of careful observers. It has been used to keep the population of Prussia segregated in districts without hope or desire for advancement, and to mold each class around the raison d'être which it has suited the imperial purpose to set for it.

An interesting example of this process was shown to the British educational authorities by Mr. Michael Sadler a few years ago in his report on the Prussian school system; it was one of Kaiser Wilhelm II's characteristic decrees beginning as follows: "For a long time I have been occupied with the thought how to make the school useful for the purpose of counteracting the spread of socialist ideas. . . . The history of modern times must be introduced more than hitherto into the curriculum, and the pupils must be shown that the executive power of the State alone can protect for each individual his family, his freedom, and his rights. . . . It should be made clear even to young people that a well-ordered constitution under secure monarchical rule is the indispensable condition for the protection and welfare of each individual."

Wilhelm was perfectly honest about it. The fact that he was openly juggling with the school curriculum with ulterior motives was patent; it was known to the educational authorities of other countries that Prussian schools were turning out finished products of definite uniform types with the precision of a factory; that the Prussian boy was regarded by the State as a mere pawn to be moved on the national board in accordance with the political necessities of the hour. Yet it seemed to be no matter for political consideration in Europe, while educationists elsewhere, who were frequently struggling against anti-state-control elements, had no desire to call public attention to Prussia's abuses in this direction.

Prussian education, however, is very much a matter for present consideration. Peace conferences must come sooner or later, and their success can only be assured if the democracies of the Entente understand how to treat with a people whose ideas have been tampered with, and whose attitude has been affected accordingly.

Dr. Alexander's contribution of "The Prussian Elementary Schools" to the textbook series in education, is, therefore, timely. Apart from the technical interest of a tightly packed accumulation of data regarding the efficient machinery of the Prussian state Volksschule, the writer has been able to use the knowledge of recent developments to call attention to many channels of baneful interference by the State, while the historical chapter at the beginning must fill the reader with amazement at the uses which some of Wilhelm II's distinguished forbears designed for the dissemination of knowledge, a function which Lord Brougham once thought to be the world's greatest safeguard.

The "Broadway House" list of publications includes Mr. Laurie Magnus' "General Sketch of European Literature in the Centuries of Romance," a new edition of that useful book, "Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary," edited by W. Hensley and J. Fraser. Mr. Magnus' volume surveys the history of European literature from the Twelfth Century to the year 1637.

ENGLAND'S PART IN  
THE MEDITERRANEAN

"England in the Mediterranean, 1603-1713." By Julian S. Corbett. Second edition, 1917. London and New York: Longmans Green & Co. 2 vols. \$5.00 net.

The interesting and timely discussion of the growth of England's sea power in the Mediterranean, by Mr. Julian S. Corbett, is a second edition. The original edition, based upon a course of lectures given at Oxford and in the Flag Officers' War Courses at Greenwich, was published in 1904, the two hundredth anniversary of the taking of Gibraltar by the English.

Any book which calls attention to vivid and popular language, and with genuine enthusiasm, to the value of the navy as protector of a nation's destiny and pathfinder for its commerce, must of necessity find interested readers today. When in addition the book is written by so eminent an authority upon naval matters as Mr. Corbett, one whose view of the great movements of history is both broad and humane, it were well to read closely, and to look between his lines for inferences which may give some better understanding of the problems of our own time.

Mr. Corbett's book has also the timeliness of dealing with a period when, as now, the independence of Europe was menaced by the greed for dominion of a band of robber nations. The House of Hapsburg, in pursuance of its ambition, had forged a chain of vassal states that bound all Europe about with fear. The Barbary pirates roamed the Mediterranean with strongholds in every deserted cave, a protection rather than a menace to the schemes of Spain and Austria. Then, as now, control of the seas was the key with which to confine the oppressors within their proper boundaries. But the men who, in the Seventeenth Century, created the modern English Navy, had to forge the key before they could use it. The taking of Gibraltar was but the culmination of a hundred years of effort to make the seas safe for all ships to sail upon.

Mr. Corbett's study is concerned primarily with the strategic aspects of the Mediterranean. He calls it "now a bridge, now a force," according as it was made use of by the nations whose shores it washed. It was the bridge which led from Spain to her Italian dependencies and so to the partner of her ambitions, Austria; and it was the force which, year after year, baffled England's effort to make safe highways for her eastern commerce. His attitude toward British naval activities in the Mediterranean, as expressed by him in his preface, is not the least important part of his message for these days.

"The majority of historians," he says, "have ever ignored the naval influence except where now and then their attention is aroused by the thunder of a great battle. But, more often than not, the important fact is that no battle took place, and again and again the effort to prevent a collision or a controlling feature of widespread political action. As a rule, what did not happen is at least as important as what did, and it is perhaps mainly due to overlooking this truth that history has so largely ignored the sweeping change in the European system which accompanied the appearance of Great Britain in the Mediterranean."

The Seventeenth Century marked changes in naval strategy so great that they amounted to the creation of a new weapon of warfare and arm of defense. The author points out these changes with the clearness of an academic lecturer, but with a sense of human values and of romance that gives life and movement to his pages. Speaking technically, he tells us, this period of the rise of English sea-power in the Mediterranean is marked by the change from man-driven to sail-driven fighting ships, with all that the change involved in speed, mobility, and run capacity. Viewed politically, those years mark the rise of the navy from a privateering to a state enterprise, the establishment of naval administration upon a business-like basis, under a professional board of councilors; and the popularization of the navy under the far-seeing influence of Cromwell.

Mr. Corbett does not allow himself to drop into anecdote for mere human interest; yet his portraits of some of the English admirals are noteworthy. Especially interesting are the characterizations of Monk, Blake, and Howe, not formally drawn, but sketched here and there, a bit at a time, in the course of a political narrative or strategic analysis. It may be as well for us to revise some of our impressions, as the author would have us do, and think of the heroes of the sea not only as bluff sailors with a magnanimous readiness to go down with the ship, and an epigram ready to utter at the critical moment, but as keen and cautious strategists, exerting silent, steady pressure at critical places, and planning to achieve their errands with the smallest possible loss to men and ships.

Nor does Mr. Corbett miss the romantic fascination of the Mediterranean, ever the sea of possibilities, the shelter of romance, intrigue, of deeds of darkness and high enterprises. From the days when Odysseus drifted in helpless, thrilled bondage to its shifting winds, from Isle to Isle, master of his fate though prisoner of the sea; through the violent days when Rome and Carthage made of their fleets battle grounds more deadly and more inescapable than towns or mountain-passes or marshy lakesides; down to the war of the present, when the modern Dadaus flies above its surface, and Greece keeps the monsters of the undersea from making their lairs among the rocky islets of her coast, it has kept its hold alike on the imagination of poets and politicians. Mr. Corbett's study of its history shows what was the spell that laid so

strong a hold on the English writers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, from Shakespeare to Defoe, from Milton to Swift.

THE REPUBLICS OF  
SPANISH AMERICA

"The Rise of the Spanish-American Republics." By William Spence Robertson, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. \$3.00 net.

On his own admission, Mr. Robertson, at least in writing the story of the Spanish-American republics, is a believer in Carlyle's conception of history; that it can best be told; in fact, that it is nothing more than the doings and sayings of a succession of great men. Whether or not one wishes to believe in that definition of history is not to the point here. Suffice it to say that this method of writing history is more justified in the case of the Spanish-American republics than, perhaps, in any other chapter of the world's story; for, to quote Mr. Robertson's own words: "During the Spanish-American revolutionary epoch, as rarely in history, certain figures occupied the foreground of the stage." Consequently the author's method is to devote each chapter to a revolutionary movement in which a great personality played the leading and commanding part.

Mr. Robertson has not written what, in any sense, could be called a popular work. His point of view is academic, his text being more or less interpolated with quotations from the writing of the leaders of the periods. There is practically no attempt to enliven his pages and make his personages human by anecdote or gossip. His acquaintance with his subject and his devotion to it are, undoubtedly, profound, judging from his years of study of the sources for his biographies, which consisted of "a veritable legion of books and pamphlets and studies," both in North American and in South American libraries.

The first chapter of the history is devoted to an admirably concise sketch of the historical background of the Spanish-American colonies, prior to the Eighteenth Century, which gives the necessary key to the events which follow. The remaining part of the book deals with the distinct period from 1808-1831, the time between the colonial and national periods of Spanish America.

The logical character to introduce us to the revolutions was Francisco de Miranda, often styled "the great precursor," the man whose enthusiasm for the liberty of Spanish America led him to pass a great part of his life in traveling from one capital of Europe to another, "offering, though he knew it not, a new world to European nations for conquest." He was the pioneer, and he had his path to tread practically alone, but he sowed the seed which his successors reaped.

What Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and Agustín de Iturbide did for Mexico; Mariano Moreno for the la Plata region; José de San Martín for Argentina, Chile and Bolivia; and Simón de Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre for Peru and Bolivia, are the successive subjects of the following six chapters. All these men were creoles, above the middle class; with the exception of Iturbide, they were scholars; and all were leaders, military and political. One gets the impression that it was almost wholly due to the individual influence and achievements of each of these six men that Spanish America won its independence. There was no burning desire in the hearts of the people to escape from the badly managed colonial system of Spain, until they were aroused and led by an inspiring leader. Indeed, in certain sections, the revolution was the work of a determined minority. Hence Mr. Robertson's justification in narrating the rise of the Spanish-American republics in terms of the lives of the leaders, and hence a wonderment on the reader's part at the mighty achievements of these leaders in the few years of their power.

A glimpse at each of these patriots will show the impression given of them by Mr. Robertson. Miranda, the soldier of fortune, making a profession of liberating his native land from Spain, yet withal a scholar and a gentleman, has an especial glamour of romance, in spite of his vain gloriolousness and his rather questionable patriotism.

Miguel Hidalgo and Agustín de Iturbide are the least pleasant and interesting of these seven men. A churchman, leading an army of untrained peasants, making no attempt to curb excesses, and never having any definite plan for the government of Mexico, when it should be won from Spain, is not inspiring; neither is the picture of Iturbide, playing his own game and crowning himself emperor. Moreno is a much stronger and more admirable figure. He was the only one who believed firmly in republican government for his country, and he spent his life in trying to bring it about.

San Martín, Bolívar and de Sucre were the great military leaders, and their achievements were first on the battlefield and afterward at the council table. Bolívar is, unquestionably, the most powerful figure, but San Martín is by far the finest character. The deeds of the Spanish-American liberators are faithfully and accurately portrayed by Mr. Robertson, though with not a great deal of warmth or sympathy. His book is a record of facts, and is unusually unbiased and detached in its point of view; therefore, perhaps it is better and truer history as such. It is accompanied by maps and illustrations, and by a complete bibliography and index.

Messrs. Allen & Unwin have in preparation a survey of "German Social Democracy During the War" by Mr. Edwin Bevan, who carries his record down to the close of last year, when Count von Hertling became Chancellor.

A BOOK OF POEMS OF  
THE DOWNS COUNTRY

"The Wind on the Downs." Poems. By Marian Allen. London: Arthur L. Humphreys. 2s. net.

Miss Marian Allen conveys with no little success the feeling of the Downs in her verse, and of the country round Oxford, where

"Twixt smoky town and smoky town,  
By Oxford towers, still and gray,  
Past hedges where the bramble throws  
The blackberry flower, white and gay,  
Beside the towpath, white with dust,  
By meadows where they mow the hay;  
Cumbered by reed and flowering weed,  
There flows the King's high waterway."

As a nature poet she is at her best, showing a freshness and simplicity which are peculiarly attractive. The lines written in September, 1917, are a charming example of this freshness and of truthfulness to the quiet beauties of English landscape.

Tonight I wandered down a Sussex lane,  
Through hedges burnished with September gold,  
Mellowed by early autumn sun and rain,  
To where the Downs lie sleeping, fold on fold.

The bramble-brier tangled ditch and hedge,  
Hung with wheat straws where reapers' carts had passed;  
I walked until I stood upon the edge  
Where white the chalk road mounts the Downs at last.

A mist was rising and the moon I saw  
Rise like a ruddy disk of molten ore,  
I went no further, dusk lay thick behind,  
Enshrouding all the valley gray and still;  
Before me lay the silent sweeping hill,  
Beyond it lies the Joy I hoped to find.

So, too, the sonnet:

The autumn night is full of friendly eyes,  
And the verses on "Sunshine in January," one of several other short poems in which London is pictured where

Silver sun and shadows quiver  
On the tarnished silver river.

The poems which were written between the years 1915 and 1918 are divided into four sections, and it is perhaps inevitable that several of them should reflect the great tragedy of those years. If we prefer the attractive simplicity of the nature poems to those which reveal a sorrow not untuned with hope, it is with no spirit of disparagement that our preference is expressed for the quiet idylls of the countryside where the joy of nature's beauties, stirring echoes of peaceful activity, is undisturbed by

The guns that boom and echo, throb and roll,  
To break the heart of England with their toll.

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## LITERARY NOTES

During the term of not quite four years in which he served the city of New York as police commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Woods ("Crime Prevention," by Arthur Woods, Princeton, Princeton University Press, \$1.00 net) made a close study of conventional police methods, cleaving to what was good in them, discarding what was obsolete, in his effort to devise new and more effective means of coping with the problems of the police system. With that splendidly exhilarating sense, derived from work done well, Mr. Woods may look back with pride upon his career with the New York police force, the standard of which he has raised to such a fine level. Strong and firm, physically and mentally, the New York policeman must be, according to the old system; the new system has taught him to realize that it is not only his duty to keep criminals from committing crime, but to keep people from becoming criminals.

"The Year Book for 1918 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace" (Headquarters of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.) contains interesting reports by its various committees, divisions, and directors, concerning their relations to the war. It is well worth a few minutes' time to turn to the back of this volume and read Elihu Root's beautiful memorial to his life-long friend, Joseph N. Choate, formerly vice-president of the Carnegie Endowment.

Books have been written before on the submarine, but these have been intended primarily for engineers or investors, not for the layman. Mr. Simon Lake, in "The Submarine in War and Peace" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, \$3.00), has clearly attained his aim of narrating in a simple, interesting way the facts about submarines. The experiences of himself and other inventors; comic and tragic events in the development of the submarine and an account of its present uses and its expected future in war and in peace; all told in an extremely graphic and entertaining way, combine to make this a book of interest and value.

India is becoming a fertile source of inspiration to many writers, Indian as well as English. Vyasa Rao has in the press with Macmillans a volume dealing with the much vexed problems of Indian government from the point of view that constitutional development must be on a broader political basis than a mere Anglo-Indian one, although he does not advocate a complete break from past traditions of British Government. "The Future Government of India" is the title of his work. Another volume, already issued, upon problems of Indian government is "His Highness The Aga Khan's study in political evolution, 'India in Transition,' published by P. Lee Warner, in which he advocates a federal India where representative institutions will raise the standard of citizenship and evolve an Asiatic federation under the British Crown.

That German efficiency gets tangled now and then is something the Hun is anxious to keep from his enemies. But Captain Cameron ("Ten Months in a German Raider," by Capt.

John Stanley Cameron, New York: George H. Doran Company, \$1.25 net.) had eyes and ears and used them during his enforced trip aboard the Wolf and her prizes. And one night the watch of the Wolf noticed a disturbance in the water, whereupon officers and men commenced emptying their revolvers, just because everybody else was doing it. Then the captain, accompanied by an armed guard got into a small boat and pursued the "sinister" disturbance which—alas and alas for German dignity—proved to be only a school of fish, the gunners of the Wolf buoyantly keeping the machine guns trained on the startled fish and the no less startled captain and members of their own crew. The gunner later learned the captain's opinion of them and the prisoners blessed their wide sleeves. He who can keep a straight face while reading of this episode and many others has indeed made a compromise with crabbled ill nature.

"The Far East Unveiled," published by Cassells, is the outcome of a visit to China and Japan of some months' duration in the year 1916, with a view to studying current events in those two countries. Mr. Frederic Coleman, the author, had previously been in China as a newspaper correspondent during the Boxer riots, and has studied the East for some years. In the few months of his stay in the two countries he seems to have gathered a vast amount of information and has put before his readers many facts of interest, especially with regard to the commercial expansion of Japan.

One of the most recent additions to the Loeb Classics, published by Mr. Heinemann, is Dr. George Gilbert Ramsay's translation of Juvenal and Persius. Juvenal has had many translators and some good ones, and Persius not a few, and the pictures which Juvenal gives of life in Rome are just such as Dr. Ramsay is eminently fitted to reproduce.

Messrs. Constable have issued an English version of Diego Angeli's impression of the British Expeditionary Force in France. The title of the English translation is "The Sword and the Plough." Signor Angeli, as will be gathered from the title, describes the havoc wrought by the Germans and the work of reconstruction already taken in hand by the British.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has contributed an introduction to the anthology of Swinburne's child poems which Mr. Heinemann announces for early publication under the title "The Spring-tide of Life." The volume will contain illustrations by Arthur Rackham.

The recent sale of a portion of the library of the Rev. S. S. Dewick at Sotheby's recalls his various gifts of the more valuable of his treasures to the British Museum, the Cambridge University Library, and the Fitzwilliam Museum. Until it received Mr. Dewick's gift the British Museum possessed only an imperfect copy of a Sarum Missal printed at Paris in 1534 by F. Regnault. The Cambridge University Library is indebted to him for a Ratisbon Obsequiale which was printed in 1491 at Nuremberg on vellum by George Stuchs, and for a remarkably fine Passional of 1492 printed at Lübeck by Steffan Arndes. Among other interesting items presented to the library by him was a copy of the 1498 edition of the "Golden Legend" from the press of Wynkyn de Worde. This copy, like the one already in the possession of the library, is not perfect. The Fitzwilliam Museum owes to Mr. Dewick's liberality the possession of a Bible written in the Netherlands early in the Fifteenth Century and a Liège Psalter of the late Thirteenth Century.

From the Cambridge University Press is issued Sir George Adam Smith's commentary upon "The Book of Deuteronomy," which completes the tale of volumes forming the "Cambridge Bible for Schools" originated 41 years ago. To students of the Bible, familiar with Professor Driver's commentary on the same book, Sir George Adam Smith's tribute in his preface to Professor Driver's scholarship will be welcome; a scholarship which the present commentary does not profess to surpass, though it brings to bear the results of modern geographical and archaeological knowledge.

## IN AUDUBON'S FOOTSTEPS

"In Audubon's Footsteps." By Charles Wendell Townsend, M. D. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.00 net.

With engaging, unpretentiousness and genuine enthusiasm Dr. Townsend tells of his expedition to Labrador, during which he reverently trod the footsteps of the great ornithologist, Audubon. To follow as far as advisable the identical lines of Audubon's itinerary was Dr. Townsend's boyhood dream, which the reading of "Birds of America" awakened in him, and so worthy a disciple of the famous naturalist is he that the students of bird lore will readily share his satisfaction at seeing that dream crystallize.

As far as the layman may judge, a perfect handbook of bird life along the frozen shores of the North, Dr. Townsend's book has none of the dryness that goes with too technical a work. Various incidents of the journey have appealed to the author's sense of comedy, a sympathetic attitude has made him quick to note what was most characteristic in people and country, so that, judiciously seasoned with human interest, his book makes the most agreeable reading. The appendix contains many Audubon letters, bearing upon the ornithologist's expedition to Labrador and which have not heretofore appeared in print.

THEORETICAL ESSAYS  
ON ARCHITECTURE

"Beyond Architecture." By A. Kingsley Porter. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. \$2.00 net.

It is a consoling and encouraging thought that architecture, as an organic and historic fabric, its first threads spun in the beginnings of history, is so vast and so indifferent that successive essays, criticisms and personal opinions leave it, and will always leave it, immutable and serene.

If Ruskin could write as many personal opinions as insistently and as voluminously as he did, and put them forth as the great and final word on architecture, then, indeed, architecture is to be regarded as immune from serious interference by critics and essayists.

Of recent appearance is a book of theoretical essays, grouped under one title, "Beyond Architecture." There are passages in this interesting work which impel the reader to wonder, perhaps, if the author may not have got so far "beyond architecture" that architecture would never catch up with him. It is, to the architectural mind, a little disconcerting to read, "Given the buttresses, the design of the entire church is in a measure determined"—when one had become accustomed to the idea that the buttress, constructed to offset the thrust of the arches, was a result of the design, and not a premise. This, indeed, is considerably "beyond architecture," or at least beyond architectural understanding, yet it would be grossly unfair to represent the book as entirely or even preponderantly fantastic.

It is full of intensely interesting thoughts and conclusions, full of distinctly pertinent paragraphs such as the following:

"The Middle Ages lacked entirely that wealth upon which our modern architecture is dependent. By means of its poverty, medieval art attained a fine caliber of which ours, because of its wealth, is utterly incapable. In buildings of small dimensions, and by workmen untraveled and unlettered, was evolved the most intellectual architecture the world has seen."

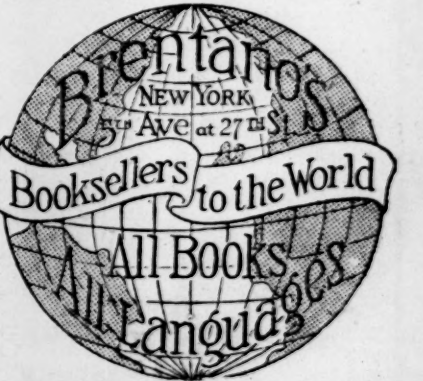
Any writer performs a great service to the cause of art (meaning architecture, as well as all else that we are more accustomed to calling art) if he addresses himself to the task of pointing out the importance of sociological, economic, racial, ecclesiastical and historical influence upon architecture, especially as brought forth in comparisons between past periods and the present time.

Architecture, more than any of the arts, has too long suffered oblivion because of the general delusion that it is a technical rather than a popular subject. Mr. Porter is convinced (and transfers his conviction to the reader) that there are threads of history and of the spirit of peoples and creeds entwined with the thread of architecture in a way to make architecture a subject of absorbing philosophical interest. To this extent he has produced a book of marked significance. Discounting the inevitable tendency, and temptation, to look askance at theories, and to take them lightly, let us accord to the author of "Beyond Architecture" real recognition of the value of his work. Theories may often be well worth reading, even if we disagree with them, worth more, indeed, than theories which are not worth the trouble of disagreeing with.

In 200 pages of text, certainly, the reader will find much to repay him for 200 pages of triviality would be impossible for a writer who could say:

"The mass of the people must no longer be divorced from art. The fact that the majority has no comprehension of beauty is the reason that ugliness surrounds us on all sides. And this ugliness in turn degrades the people still further. It is because art is patronized chiefly by the wealthy that it has lost both its intellectual character and its sincerity."

Recognition and approval from such an authority as former President Taft are good recommendations for a book on questions of international politics and settlements in this war. Such a book is "Stakes of the War," by Lothrop Stoddard, A. M., Ph.D. (Harvard) and Glenn Frank, B. A. (Northwestern), (the Century Company, New York, \$2.50). Its authors call it "a summary of the various problems, claims and interests of the nations at the peace table," and this it is in very concise, readable form. But countries studied include Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine in Western Europe, the Balkan States, Poland, and others in the east. The book is valuable because it is a fair and accurate reporting of timely facts which are not easily found massed together into one volume. It contains 17 good maps.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## Thackeray and the Critics

I remember at New York coming down to breakfast at the hotel one morning, after a criticism had appeared in the New York Herald, in which an Irish writer had given me a dressing for a certain lecture on Swift. Ah! my dear little enemy of the T. R. D., what were the cudgels in your little billet-doux compared to those noble New York shillelaha? All through the Union, the literary sons of Erin have marched alpenstock in hand, and in every city of the States they call each other and everybody else the finest names, having come to breakfast, then, in the public room, I sit down, and see that the nine people opposite have all got New York Herald in their hands. One dear little lady, whom I knew, and who sat opposite, gave a pretty blush, and popped her paper under the table-cloth. I told her I had my whipping already in my own private room, and begged her to continue her reading.

I may have undergone agonies, you see, but every man who has been used at an English public school comes away from a private interview with the Birch with a calm, even a smiling face. And this is not impossible, when you are prepared. You know your courage up—you go through the business. You come back and take your seat on the form, showing not the least symptom of uneasiness or of previous unpleasantness. But to be caught suddenly up, and whisked in the bosom of your family—to sit down to breakfast, and cast your innocent eye on a paper, and find before you are aware, that the Saturday Monitor or Black Monday Instructor has hoisted you and is laying on—that is indeed a trial. Or perhaps the family has looked at the dreadful paper beforehand, and weakly tries to hide it. "Where is the Instructor or the Monitor?" says one. "Where is that paper?" says mamma to one of the young ladies. "Fanny hasn't seen it. Fanny thinks that the governess has it." At last, out it is brought, that awful paper! Papa is amazingly tickled with the article on Thomson; thinks that show up of Johnson is very lively; and now—heaven be good to me—he has come to the critique on himself. "Of all rubbish which we have had from Mr. Tomkins, we protest and vow that this last is the worst," etc. Ah, poor Tomkins! but most of all, ah! poor Mrs. Tomkins, and poor Emily, and Fanny, and Lucy, who have to sit by and see their families put to the torture!—Thackeray, in "Roundabout Papers."

## Most Free

They are most free  
To most for others dare to self be true.  
—Arlo Bates.

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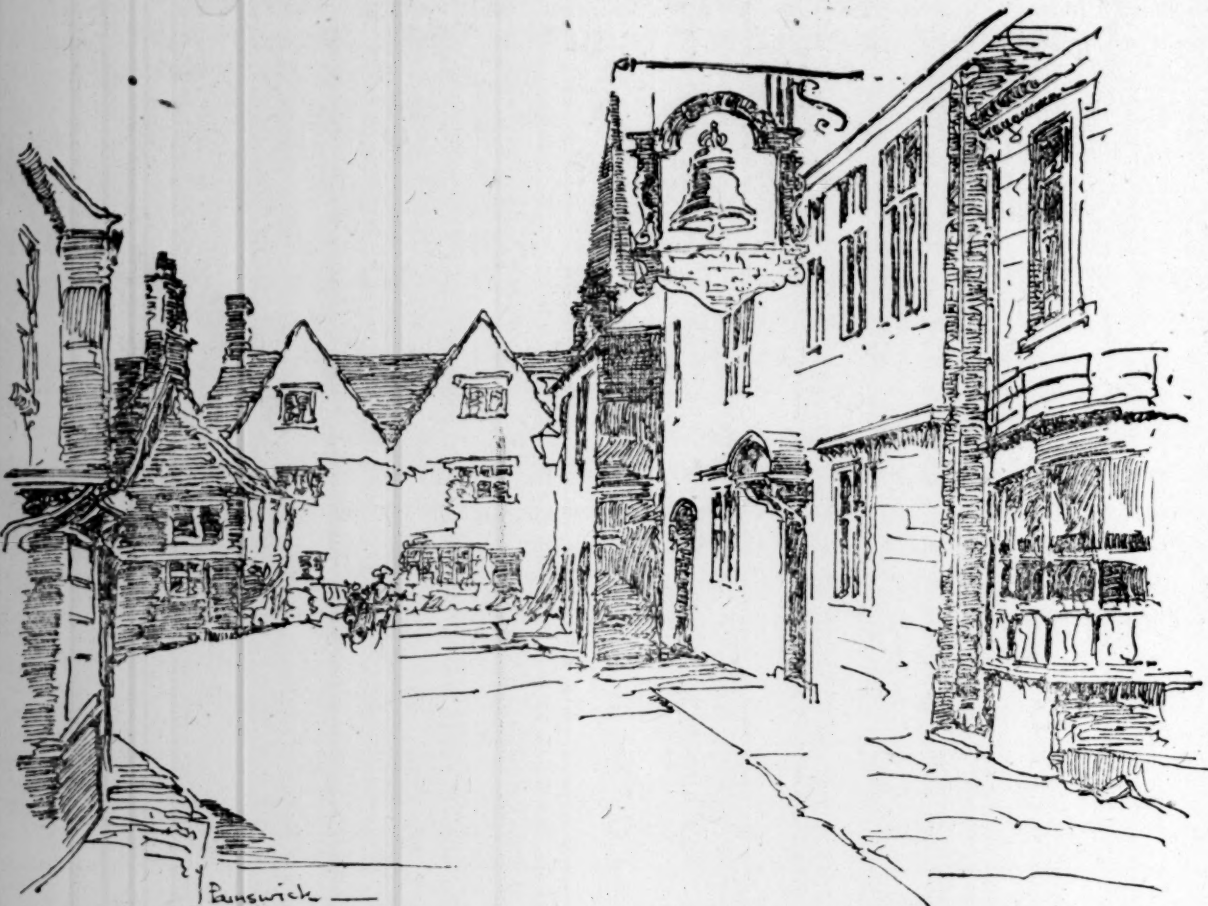
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A Little Town in the Cotswold Hills

The little town of Painswick stands on the slopes of the Cotswold Hills, its long street running steeply down toward the place where Stroud lies within its circle of hills. It has had a long and varied history, dating from the very earliest times. At first its name was simply Wiche, but from about the reign of King John the word Pain was added, since at that time one Pain was Lord of the Manor. The village, or little town, is built on the southern slope of a lofty hill called Sponebod on the summit of which was an ancient British camp called Castle Godwin and Kimsbery Castle. This

## "Janet! Donkeys!"

In "David Copperfield," Dickens makes his hero tell of his arrival at Miss Betsey Trotwood's "powdered from head to foot, almost as white with chalk and dust as if I had come from a lime kiln."

"The air from the sea came blowing in, mixed with the perfume of flowers; and I saw the old-fashioned furniture brightly rubbed and polished, my aunt's inviolable chair and table by the round green fan in the bow-window, the druzet-covered carpet, the cat, the kettle-holder, the two canaries, the old china, the punch-bowl full of dried rose leaves, the tall press guarding all sorts of bottles and pots, and, wonderfully out of keeping with the rest, my dusty self upon the sofa, taking note of everything."

"Janet had gone away to get the bath ready, when my aunt, to my great alarm, became in one moment rigid with indignation, and had hardly voice to cry out, 'Janet! Donkeys!'"

"Upon which, Janet came running up the stairs as if the house were in flames, darted out on a little piece of green in front, and warned off two saddle-donkeys, lady-ridden, that had presumed to set hoof upon it; while my aunt, rushing out of the house, seized the bridle of a third animal laden with a bestriding child, turned him, led him forth from those sacred precincts, and boxed the ears of the unlucky urchin in attendance who had dared to profane that hallowed ground."

"To this hour I don't know whether my aunt had any lawful right of way over that patch of green; but she had settled it in her own mind that she had, and it was all the same to her. The one great outrage of her life, demanding to be constantly avenged, was the passage of a donkey over that immaculate spot. In whatever occupation she was engaged, however interesting to her the conver-

sation in which she was taking part, a donkey turned the current of her ideas in a moment, and she was upon him straight. Jugs of water, and watering pots, were kept in secret places ready to be discharged on the offending boys; sticks were laid in ambush behind the door; sallies were made at all hours; and incessant war prevailed. Perhaps this was an agreeable excitement to the donkey-boys; or perhaps the more sagacious of the donkeys, understanding how the case stood, delighted with constitutional obstinacy in coming that way. I only know that there were three alarms before the bat was ready; and that on the occasion of the last and most desperate of all, I saw my aunt engage, single-handed, with a sandy-headed lad of fifteen, and bump his sandy head against her own gate, before he seemed to comprehend what was the matter. These interruptions were the more ridiculous to me, because she was giving me broth out of a tablespoon at the time (having firmly persuaded herself that I was actually starving, and must receive nourishment at first in very small quantities), and, while my mouth was yet open to receive the spoon, she would put it back into the basin, cry 'Janet! Donkeys!' and go out to the assault."

"I thoroughly believe that but for those unfortunate donkeys, we should have come to a good understanding; for my aunt had laid her hand on my shoulder, and the impulse was upon me, this emboldened, to embrace her and beseech her protection. But the interruption, and the disorder she was thrown into by the struggle outside, put an end to all softer ideas for the present, and kept my aunt indignantly declaiming to Mr. Dick about her determination to appeal for redress to the laws of her country, and to bring actions for trespass against the whole donkey proprietorship of Dover."

ful softness of coloring and constitute one of the chief beauties of this stretch of country.

Painswick was formerly a center for the yarn and woolen trade, which was characteristic of the Cotswolds; the earliest mention of the place in this connection was in 1140, and like most towns engaged in this industry it attained considerable prosperity. Fairs used to be held on the space round the Market Cross twice a year; the right of holding them was eagerly sought, as it was most profitable to the Lord of the Manor, who took toll on everything that was sold.

The church stands just off the main street, each approach to the building being lined with clipped yew trees; there are altogether ninety-nine of these, and tradition has it that many attempts have been made to increase the number to one hundred, but that they have all met with failure. There are many old sayings and rhymes about the Cotswold towns, and Painswick and its neighbors, Bisley and Stroud, are described in one of them:

"Mining Hampton  
Painswick Proud  
Beggary Bisley  
Strutting Stroud."

The author of these was clearly more mindful of alliterations than accuracy of statement. Another one runs: "Stow-on-the-Wold where the wind blows cold, Moreton-in-the-Marsh where the frogs croak harsh, Bourton-on-the-Water, 'that's next door to Slaughter."

The allusion in the last case is to the neighboring villages of Upper and Lower Slaughter.

## Chrysanthemums

As purely white as the drifted snow,  
More dazzling fair than summer roses are;  
Petals with rays like a clear rounded star,  
When winds pipe chilly and red sunsets glow,  
Your blossoms blow . . .

Fronting the winter with a fearless grace,  
Flavoring the odorless gray autumn chill,  
Nipped by the furtive frosts, but cheery still,  
Lifting to heaven from the bare garden place,  
A smiling face,  
—Susan Coolidge.

## Vauvenargues

"If we had been in Paris on a summer's day in 1744 we might have seen emerge from a modest house in the ungentle rue du Faubourg (Pescoc Street) a young man of less than twenty-nine years of age. It is improbable that we should have been attracted to him without warning, for though his expression was very pleasant, he was not distinguished-looking. . . . And there would be none to explain to us that it was the Marquis de Vauvenargues, come home from the wars in Bohemia."

"This inconspicuous personage," Edmund Gosse writes in his recently published book, "Three French Moralists," "was not merely the greatest moralist that France produced in the course of the Eighteenth Century, but was of all the world's writers perhaps the one who has lifted highest the banner of hope and joy in heroism and virtue."

"Vauvenargues never acquired a knowledge of Greek and Latin, but when he was about sixteen years of age he came across a book which absolutely transfigured his outlook upon the world and decided the course of his aspirations. This was none less than a translation of the 'Lives' of Plutarch, a work which has had a very remarkable moral effect on the Frenchmen of four centuries. We know not which of these particular translations was, but it would be pleasant to

think it was that made by Amyot in 1559. The effect it had on the temperament of Vauvenargues must be told in his own words. He says in a letter to Mirebeau (March 22, 1749): "I went for joy while I read these 'Lives' (of Plutarch). No night went by but I had spent part of it in talking to Alcibiades, to Agesilaus, or to others. I walked in the streets of Rome that I might argue with the Gracchi; and when stones were flung at Cato, there was I to defend him. You remember that when Caesar wished to pass a law which was too much in favor of the populace, Cato tried to prevent his doing so, and put his hand on Caesar's mouth to prevent his speaking? These imps of action, so unlike our fashions of today, made a deep impression on me."

"He attributed to the teaching of Plutarch his introduction to the master-passions of his brief future existence, namely, his devotion to a sense of heroic duty and his determination to live up to the measure of his high calling. In the pages of Plutarch he says that he discovered 'la vraie grandeur de notre ame'; here was exposed before him a scene of life illustrated by 'virtue without limit, pleasure without infamy, wit without affectation, distinction without vanity, and vices without baseness and without disguise.' This boyish appreciation is worthy of our attention, because it

## Listening for the Nightingale

The gold of the sunset had glided up the dark pine-tops and disappeared, the whip-poor-will had chanted the first stave of his lament; the bat was abroad, and the screech-owl, like all bad singers, commenced without waiting to be imported, though we were listening for the nightingale. The air had been all day breathless; but as the first coolness of evening displaced the warm atmosphere of the departed sun, a slight breeze crisped the mirrored bosom of the canal, and then began the night anthem of the forest. First, whisperingly, yet articulately, the suspended and wavering foliage of the birch was touched by the wind, and like a faint prelude, the silver-lined leaves rustled in the low branches; and, with a moment's pause, when you could hear the moving of the vulture's claws upon the bark, as he turned to get his breast to the wind, the increasing breeze swept into the pine-tops, and drew forth from their prince-like tassels a low monotone; and still as it murmured, the blast strengthened and filled, and the rigid leaves of the oak, and the swaying fans and chimes of the magnolia, and the rich cups of the tulip-trees, stirred and answered with their different voices like many-tongued harps; and when the wind was fully abroad, and every moving thing was roused from its daylight repose, the irregular and capricious blast, like a player on an organ of a thousand stops, lulled and strengthened by turns, and from the hiss in the rank grass to the thunder of the impinging and growing branches of the larch and the fir, the anthem went through its changes, and the harmony was perfect and without a jar. It is strange that there is no sound in nature out of tune. The roar of the waterfall comes into this anthem of the forest like an accompaniment of bassoons, and the occasional bark of the wolf or the scream of a night-bird, or even the deep-throated croak of the frog, is no more discordant than the outburst of an octave flute above the melody of an orchestra; and it is surprising how the large raindrops patter on the leaves, and the small voice of the nightingale (singing sweetest in the darkness) seems insensitive and a low burden to the general anthem of the earth—as it were, a single voice among instruments.—N. P. Willis.

## Dear Mother Rus!

Madame N. Jarintzov concludes her introduction to her volume, "Russian Poets and Poems," by saying: "I cannot help adding yet another point now that Russia has entered a new era, since this volume was written:

"The seemingly blind idealism of the Russians who insisted on trusting and believing in Russia has proved its instinctively correct raison d'être. And some poems translated in this book have thus acquired an additional meaning—one of prophecies!" Among these poems the writer names Nekrasov's song, "Rus," part of which is quoted below:

## RUS'

Thou art the barren one,  
And the abundant one,  
And the great mighty one,  
Powerless and powerful,  
Dear Mother Rus!

Right through the servitude  
Clung to its freedom the  
Golden one, golden one,  
Heart of the People.

Power of the People is  
Power the most powerful:  
Conscience' clear purity,  
Truth indestructible.

Rus' moves not . . . Motionless  
Rus' might be dead, it seems!  
But one spark suddenly  
Burns up, hid deep in her.

And—there they rise, unasked;  
And—there they come, self-tasked;  
Grain after grain is brought,  
Mountains of rye are wrought;

Legions are swelling in  
Numbers uncountable,  
Power will be dwelling in  
Them insurmountable!

Thou art the barren one,  
And the abundant one,  
And the down-trodden one,  
And the ascendant one,  
Dear Mother Rus!

Now the evidence of the senses contends very urgently and with a tremendous show of reason for the existence of the City of the World, and is loud in its commendations of its pleasures and attractions. When however anyone will begin to apply to these contentions the test of Christian Science, he will face boldly the simple fact, that since God is Life, Truth and Love and infinite there can be no room for anything unlike God. Such a one will find also a wonderful revolution taking place in his outlook.

Reason will inform him that everything in the City of the World is unlike Principle or God, and he will then proceed to take the next logical, inevitable step, the recognition of the fact that, these things being so, nothing in the City of the World can have any real existence or real attraction. He will see that whatever existence or attraction there appears to be only seems real to a false concept of life as mortal and material, and that, as this false concept is exchanged for the true, the City of the World finds no place on his horizon. Man made in the image and likeness, the eternal reflection of God has no such illusions. Now, when this is done, what happens? Is man left tortured with a great desire for the City of the World,

## The City of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the great Bishop of Hippo, in the Fifth Century, was sending throughout an eager Christendom his work, "De Civitate Dei," concerning the City of God, he dimly apprehended a fundamental truth. Primarily, Augustine's aim was to offset the taunt of the pagan Alaric and those who had joined with him in the sack of Rome, that it was because of their apostasy to the ancient gods that all this great misfortune had come upon the Christians. In that wonderful style of his he drew a picture of the two cities, the City of God and the City of the World, and left his readers in no doubt as to which one would rather choose. "The City of the World," as one writer has said of him, "appeared to him under very dismal aspects and it was towards the City of God . . . that all his hopes were turned."

Now the question before the Bishop of Hippo was the same question which day and night lay before Moses, before the Preacher, before every prophet in Israel and has lain before countless thousands of devoted and earnest men ever since. With blessing and cursing before them, why was it that men so often chose cursing? With the rates open wide of the City of God why was it that they so often turned away from them and entered the gates of the City of the World? Jesus Christ knew why when he said "For wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat." "Because straight is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it" and again, and this is the key to the problem. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." Few at that time however had ears to hear what Jesus meant, and it was not until after nearly two thousand years, during which the darkness had returned, that Mary Baker Eddy re-discovered the eternal Science underlying Jesus' statements and in the process of time wrote these epoch-making words, on page 9 in her book "Unity of God." "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God."

In a word Mrs. Eddy saw clearly what Augustine failed to see, that the City of the World has no real existence, and that the City of God is the only real city there is. Now Augustine, of course, in his "De Civitate Dei" was writing with all the symbolism of the East, and the Eastern student was never for a moment impeded by the material picture which his symbols raised up before the more concrete thought of the West. To the man of the East yearning for spiritual enlightenment, it never for a moment occurred to conjure up and dwell lovingly upon the picture of the merchant-man selling all his pearls in order to buy the pearl of great price, or that of the woman seeking for two pieces of silver, or the shepherd finding the lost sheep, or of the prodigal son returning to his father's house. To them these were just ways of expressing spiritual facts.

The thought instructed in Christian Science, however, not only finds release from the concrete imagery of the West, but advances far beyond the symbolism of the East, and enters into that realm of spiritual truth of which Jesus spoke when he said to his disciples "It is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven." To thought so instructed, the City of God takes on a new meaning, and it becomes what Mrs. Eddy says of it on page 575 of Science and Health, "this infinite All," or to quote the whole passage, "This heavenly city, lighted by the Sun of Righteousness,—this New Jerusalem, this infinite All, which to us seems hidden in the mist of remoteness,—reached St. John's vision while yet he tabernacled with mortals." The City of God then, the only city there is, is the consciousness of infinite reality and into this consciousness nothing can enter that defileth or maketh a lie. Of this city every man is a citizen, and every man participates in the safety which this city affords.

Now the evidence of the senses contends very urgently and with a tremendous show of reason for the existence of the City of the World, and is loud in its commendations of its pleasures and attractions. When however anyone will begin to apply to these contentions the test of Christian Science, he will face boldly the simple fact, that since God is Life, Truth and Love and infinite there can be no room for anything unlike God. Such a one will find also a wonderful revolution taking place in his outlook.

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## Government

In the making of electorates, a quality more difficult to develop, even than judgment, is discipline. The hardest lesson a raw electorate has to learn is that of giving the rulers they elect power to rule. The obedience upon which government is founded, even in autocracies, is at root moral. Despotism rests on a basis of theocracy, on the idea of a law delivered on Mount Sinai. The obedience rendered by his subjects to an Indian Prince is inspired by the belief in his divine title to rule. It is not force which makes the Indian peasant so docile to British rule, so much as an ingrained conviction that power to rule is of itself an evidence of divine authority. To this title the Kaiser is constantly appealing. It has enabled the tears to rule Russia for centuries. But the idea is one which will not stand the disintegrating force of education. If relied upon too long, it suddenly collapses, as in Russia. . . . The old principle of obedience is suddenly shattered, before they have had time to acquire the only alternative principle, which is the habit of obeying rulers in the general interest and because they represent the general authority. Self-government rests on a sufficient capacity in enough individuals to put the interest of others before their own. It is the Sermon on the Mount, reduced to practice on the field of politics.—Lionel Curtis.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Declined in Sixty-Eight Words

THE President of the United States has declined the Austrian suggestion for the establishment of peace pourparlers in exactly sixty-eight words. Mr. Wilson's refusal is as succinct and as direct as anybody could possibly wish. In the whole of the allied press, so far as can be judged, there are exactly two papers which disagree with him. The one is the editor of The New York Times, the other the editor of The Daily News, in London. Nobody will be particularly surprised at the view taken by Mr. Gardiner, but that taken by The New York Times will occasion considerable astonishment. Mr. Gardiner has always been somewhat of a perverse politician, who has contributed to his paper a number of brilliant character sketches of important men, which the world, in the light of Armageddon, has discovered to be brilliant caricatures. The New York Times, on the other hand, has always been regarded as a bulwark of the allied cause. Therefore, to find it, in a crisis of a war which calls for unclouded judgment and fearless resistance of the enemy's propaganda, blowing lustily the alt-horn of defeatism, is distinctly interesting. At the same time we cannot agree with Professor Harper that it is anything more than that. The idiosyncrasies of the human equation remain simply the idiosyncrasies of the human equation.

Fortunately for humanity neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Balfour is so open to the influences of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology as the papers in question. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Balfour understand quite clearly what all public opinion in the allied countries, with the exception of the defeatist elements, recognize, and that is, that the Central Powers, having deliberately brought about the war for their own aggrandizement, having in the course of that war wrought innumerable atrocities, now propose to avoid the consequences of that war, by an appeal to the sentimental qualities in the human mind. It has taken Mr. Wilson, through the medium of the Secretary of State, exactly sixty-eight words to put aside this obvious suggestion of the spider that the fly should walk in to the parlor of negotiation. Mr. Balfour, who happened to be addressing the Royal Colonial Institute, at the moment the offer was made public, had the opportunity of speaking at some greater length, but though he was careful to explain that he spoke as an individual, and not as one of the Cabinet, as a member for the City of London, rather than as the Foreign Secretary, he no doubt realized that there was no possible chance of his running counter to the sentiments of his colleagues or the country in anything he might say in exposure of the latest flight of the dove.

To tell the truth about the present Austrian offer, it is manifestly about as dishonest as the one made earlier through "My dear Sixtus." If any person thinks that this is harsh judgment, he has only to remember the inextinguishable way in which the Austro-German vehmgericht is bound together. Just as the world was asked to believe that Austria-Hungary rushed into the war dragging an unwilling ally behind it; so the world was asked to believe that the letter to "My dear Sixtus" was written without the knowledge of Germany; and so the world is now asked to believe that, in spite of its former faux pas, the Court of Vienna has again committed Germany to peace proposals which the Court of Berlin would have never dreamed of initiating. Now everybody knows, by this time, that the Austro-Hungarian leaders sat beside the leaders of Germany round the council table, at Potsdam, on the fateful fifth of July. At that council the decision was taken to compel the war on any terms. Prince Lichnowsky has told us how when he asked what would happen if the United Kingdom were drawn in, he was told, that the fates were so propitious, that Germany must "simply risk it." The Russian documents now in course of publication, in the press of the United States, prove that the German industrial undertakings had received orders to open their mobilization plans, and to make ready for what was coming, before the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand had taken place. This assassination, Dr. Mühlton has assured us, was not even committed by Serbians who were subjects of King Peter, but by Serbs who were subjects, under compulsion, of the Emperor Franz Josef. As a matter of fact the most embarrassed government in all Europe, when the news of the assassination was published, was that of Belgrade. Yet in spite of this, Dr. Mühlton tells us that the Kaiser, before starting on his yachting trip to Norway, had assured the Austro-Hungarian delegates to the Potsdam conference, that he had made up his mind "to go with them through thick and thin"; and, as a result of this, the Austrians had returned to Vienna having undertaken to dispatch, within eight days, an ultimatum to Belgrade, so worded as to make war unavoidable.

In spite of all this, Germany, for a long time, endeavored to pretend that Austria-Hungary had forced her hand with the Serbian note, just as if the innocent government in Berlin was in the habit of being tugged at the chariot wheels of the Machiavelli on the throne of Austria. The simple truth, of course, is that the whole proceeding was part of the great plot, the skeins of which are being slowly unwound all over the world; whilst the particular truth about Germany's denial of complicity is summed up in the interesting fact, revealed by Dr. Mühlton, that the Foreign Secretary, in Berlin, "thought that he could make a better impression in Paris and St. Petersburg with the statement that he had never known the contents of the note." When consequently, as the Central Powers began to be forced with their backs to the wall, the letter to "My dear Sixtus" was made public, it was treated by the reptile press in Germany with a chorus of execration. But the letter to "My dear Sixtus" was no more the unpremeditated exuberance of a youthful monarch than was the ulti-

matum to Serbia the last act of a senile one. The irritation of the German press was, however, beautifully simulated, under the instructions of the General Staff, and so today we find the papers which repudiated the letter to "My dear Sixtus," criticizing the last Austrian note, and carefully explaining that, since their ally has committed them to it, they must unwillingly accept the burden. The curious thing is the fact that Austria does not grow weary of pulling the German chestnuts out of the Allies' fire.

Now anybody who is not a child in politics knows exactly what to make of all this. The President of the United States, with the clearest political insight, has dismissed the obvious insincerity of the attempt, in, as we have already said, exactly sixty-eight words; whilst Mr. Balfour has exposed the logical hollowness of the whole effort by the masterly analysis to which he has subjected the mass of subterfuges which compose the offer. The offer, indeed, is one after the heart of that remarkable diplomatist Count von Bernstorff. "Let us," the ex-German Ambassador once explained, to a representative of this paper, "only get the representatives of the belligerents round a peace table on any pretext at all, and then," he sardonically added, "let us see if they can escape without making peace. The pacifist and socialist elements in the allied countries will be too strong for them." And everybody who had the honor of Count von Bernstorff's acquaintance, must be aware of his supreme admiration for the pacifist and socialist. Fortunately for humanity, President Wilson, in the question of whose election for a second term, Count von Bernstorff was so peculiarly interested at the moment when he made these remarks, is replying to Germany in the words of the Wise Man, in the Bible, that the net is spread in vain before the bird. And President Wilson will, as he is perfectly well aware, have the full and united support of the governments of all the allied countries, as well as that of the people of those countries: "The Government of the United States feels that there can be only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government." No!

### The Airplane Scapegoat

IN THE effort to minimize, disguise, or completely dispose of other and far more potent causes of the failure of the airplane program of the United States, so that responsibility should be fastened upon the Aircraft Board, an innocent and helpless spectator of proceedings over which it was never given, and had no right to assert, control, some very unfair, inconsistent, and hypocritical insinuations and allegations have been made. As a typical instance, there has been the insidious suggestion that the Aircraft Board, of which Howard E. Coffin was chairman, should have called to its assistance, or, in fact, should have been constituted of, such men as George H. Houston, of the Wright-Martin Company, and Glenn Curtiss. The quality of this suggestion will be appraised at its proper value, by people looking for the truth, when they are reminded that the manner of constituting advisory committees under the Council of National Defense was scathingly criticized in the United States Senate and elsewhere, last summer, because these committees, as it was claimed, embraced men who had business interests in lines concerning which they were called upon to advise the government; and particularly when it is pointed out that the statutes of the United States provide that any man who, while in the service of the government, holds a stock interest in any business having contracts upon which it may be his duty to pass, shall be subject to two years' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

In view of these simple facts, it was, of course, utterly impossible for Mr. Coffin and his committee to invite into cooperation such men as those named. The criticisms referred to, by the way, were not made when Mr. Schwab, one of the most extensive of all government contractors in shipping, was appointed to supervise and manage the production of merchant vessels. Neither has the law been invoked in his case. Yet the criticism and the law combined to prevent Howard E. Coffin from calling to his side in the Aircraft Board men of proper caliber for the work on hand, because they were already bound up in government contracts.

The chairman of the Aircraft Board was so circumscribed in the performance of his duties that exercise of direct authority was impossible. Aside from those whose services were prohibited by statute, other and valuable sources of cooperation were made available to the army organization, but these were not utilized. The motor manufacturers fared better than the airplane manufacturers, simply because of their greater strength, and because of their own intimate knowledge of the fundamentals of the commodity with which they were dealing; but even so, not until a committee of independent civilian experts, selected by Mr. Coffin, had taken half a dozen engines away from the production engineers and broken them up for testing purposes, was real recognition of the changes necessary to insure the success of the 400-horse power Liberty motor, and positive action in this direction made possible.

One of the fundamental causes of the failure of the aircraft program, was the insistence by technical men of the army organization, on both sides of the Atlantic, upon handling the details of aircraft design, leaving almost nothing to the manufacturer, the practical man. But, notwithstanding this, the manufacturers, in nine cases out of ten, would have produced the machines had proper specifications and drawings been supplied. They were halted continuously by alterations. It would have been, as it is now, to the interest of the manufacturers to rush production to the utmost. Had work been properly laid out for them, or had they been left to their own initiative, they would probably have turned out promptly all the machines demanded. Their time was wasted. Their plants were left idle. They were losing money while the changes in specifications were going on. And the irony of the generally confused condition, brought about by too much meddling, was that while they were losing money they were charged with profiteering.

Now, the truth is that, under their contracts, they

could not have profiteered had they been dishonest. A great deal of very unjust and very ignorant comment has been made upon the "cost-plus" system of contract making. It is evidently unknown to, or intentionally ignored by, those engaged in criticizing the "cost-plus" contract method, in connection with war airplane manufacture, that the system did not originate with the Aircraft Board, and was not adopted by that body exclusively. The "cost-plus" contract has been, and is, common to shipbuilding yards, certain munition plants, and government supply transactions generally. It is intended to curb, if not utterly to prevent, the exaction of excessive profits. It is also intended to enable private concerns to draw upon the government for necessary financial aid while engaged in the building and equipment of plants and in the production of war supplies. It has been in successful operation at Squantum, at Fore River, at Hog Island, in war plants stretching up and down and across the continent. All aircraft contracts cleared by the War and Navy departments through the Aircraft Board, unless at a fixed price, were based upon an estimated cost with a fixed profit. On motors this profit was fixed at 12½ per cent. Any increase in cost did not increase the profit, but, upon the other hand, the manufacturer was given the incentive to reduce the cost, through a provision for a bonus of 25 per cent on any saving which he might effect over the estimated cost upon which the fixed profit was figured, the government's share in this saving being 75 per cent.

It will be seen from this presentation of the case that the charge of profiteering, like the charge of neglect in recruiting experts from the airplane industry, and like a score of other charges directed against the Aircraft Board, in order that neglect, incompetence, and mischievous meddling elsewhere might be kept in the background, has not a leg to stand on. The Aircraft Board could not, in the circumstances, make the aircraft program a success.

### Moonshine and the Mountaineers

THERE are no braver men, no better patriots, in the United States than those to be found, as a rule, among the mountains of East Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These are descendants of the original and properly-styled "crackers," the pioneers who, in the early days of settlement, were seldom encountered save when armed with their trusty rifles, from the "cracking" of which came the nickname. This term has in later years been applied to the "poor whites," and to shiftless whites in the South generally. In all previous wars of the nation the mountaineers have been among the first to volunteer their service. They served valiantly in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War, and in the Spanish-American War. Strange to say, not only slackers but deserters, in considerable number, are found among them in the present crisis.

The mountaineers have been "moonshiners" ever since a tax was first placed on liquor. Illicit distilling is not only a business and a recreation with many of them, it amounts to an apparently uncontrollable habit. The Washington Government has employed, altogether, thousands of revenue agents and expended tens of thousands of dollars in efforts to suppress the illegal making of whisky on the mountains; it has never fully succeeded in the work of extirpating it.

The mountaineer is, in many instances, lawless, in the sense that he believes himself to be at liberty, within certain limits of his own devising, to do pretty much as he pleases. The war has turned the attention of the government away from some of his practices, and the result is that he has, in some cases, gone back to "moon-shining" with some boldness. The South as a whole is dry. Only in the mountains, where distilling is illegal, is liquor to be had with any degree of freedom. The mountaineers have discovered this, and, speaking broadly, are reluctant to travel far from home. In some quarters they are densely ignorant and greatly misinformed as to the objects of the war. The fact that the government has instituted and is waging it is enough for some of them. The government, they cannot forget, instituted and waged the war against the still. Why, then, should they fight for the government?

The Eleventh United States Cavalry has for some time been engaged in the task of explaining to them why. These troops were selected with special regard for their discretion as well as for their intelligence. They scour the mountains in quest of slackers and of deserters. The desertions are not caused by fear or by any dislike of fighting, but because many of the mountaineers drafted into the army and subjected to camp discipline apparently cannot resist the temptation of making for the hills and freedom at the first opportunity.

The eleventh cavalry is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. From its ranks squads are continually being sent into the mountains on special duty. An important part of this duty is the task of reasoning with the mountaineers on the question of the war and instructing them. A writer in The New York Times, who has been investigating this peculiar state of affairs, recites some interesting instances which may be repeated for purposes of illustration. At Buck's Pocket, in the Sand Mountain plateau, a farmer who was annoyed by the sight of soldiers and their machine guns, was overheard remarking: "Me and my boys has enough ammunition at our house to keep the soldiers out, and they had better not get off at our gate 'til we tell 'em to." On the strength of this a squad of cavalry paid the farmer a visit. The troopers found him and his two "boys" in the front yard and asked concerning the arms reported to be stored in the house. The mountaineers denied that they had any arms, save the usual number per capita of shot guns. On searching the cabin, not only shot guns but rifles, and several hundred rounds of ammunition were found. Instead of undertaking to punish the mountaineers, the officer in charge entered upon the work of educating them. He told them in plain language the why and wherefore of the war, what part the United States was playing in it, and what the government at Washington was asking of its citizens. Then the squad gave an exhibition in machine-gun firing. When this was over, the officers and men were invited to partake of some moonshine liquor. They refused the

invitation, on the ground that the liquor was illegally manufactured. The farmer and his "boys" were impressed by the whole proceeding. Next day the two sons enlisted. Another incident is typical:

Nestled in a gap between the ranges of two mountains was the cabin of a deserter. The soldiers surrounded the house and summoned the family forth. An old man, bent and barefooted, appeared with his wife and daughter. They were told to call the boy, who appeared in the doorway, unshaved, pale and ragged. "Hold up your hands or I'll fire," said one of the officers, whereupon the young fellow cried out, "Oh, mammy, pappy, sister, throw up yo' hands."

The eleventh cavalry is doing its utmost to offset the debasing effects of the moonshine still. It is spreading light among the natives. It is compelling all of them that are available for military service to obey the law and to do their bit, and many of these will return to the lonely settlements, after the war, with stories of the outside world which must go far toward dissipating ignorance and breaking down prejudice among people who have naturally many admirable traits.

### Notes and Comments

IN THE discussion about the war profiteer, it has probably been overlooked that the greatest profiteers of all, if they could have their way, are in Germany. They are the petty princes, the grand dukes and dukes who are eager to be kings of the conquered provinces, and are squabbling among themselves for the Courlands, the Livonias, the Finlands, and even the Rumanias that have fallen to the German "bag." But, like the Frightfulness that never frightens, it is going to be the profiteering that never profits, as the Allies are going to have the say about the matter.

Six individuals who had engaged in the "get-rich-quick" industry, with special reference to persons having investments in the United States Liberty loans, have been indicted in New York for swindling. This will do for a start. But, judging from the number of inviting circulars passing through the mails and bearing the New York postmark, the number of the indicted should soon be somewhere between 60 and 600.

THERE is hardly a country in the world the coins of which are not, at some time or another, handed over the counters of the Y. M. C. A. in France. The recognized legal tender is current English or French money, but, quite regardless of that, coins come rattling into the tills from Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Australia, Canada and the United States, and even from Spain, Luxembourg, Rumania, India, Argentina, Tunis, Indo-China, and Mexico. Papal coins of Pius IX have been noted, and on one occasion a halfpenny of William and Mary, dated 1694. Probably the rarest numismatic treasure, besides the English Seventeenth Century coin, was the franc piece of Napoleon I, which bore the compound legend "République Française—Napoléon Empereur."

SOME one has estimated that 10,000 of the 15,000 saloons in New York City will go out of business on October 1, because, according to the government mandate, no more beer can be made after December 1. Why not "make it unanimous"?

THE antiquity of the Eisteddfod, the gathering for the election of chief bards, which Mr. Lloyd George, in his quality of Welshman, attended recently, is a subject about which there can be no question whatever. For the Eisteddfod is the direct descendant of the Druidic Gorsedd, and the origin of the Gorsedd is lost in the remoteness of time. Sir Norman Lockyer once declared that he was content to believe that the Welsh Gorsedd was at least forty centuries old. That is as it may be, but in the case of the Eisteddfod, the date of the first gathering of the name is known to have been 540, and the place Deganwy. The president was one Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and the proceedings were somewhat remarkable. The story is that Gwynedd offered a reward to those bards and minstrels who should swim the River Conway. This feat they performed, but on reaching the other shore, though the bards were quite ready to sing, the harpers found themselves unable to play, owing to the effect of immersion on their harps. But that was Wales in the good old days!

IT is reported in the newspapers that butter is selling for \$8 a pound, and that eggs cost 40 cents apiece, in Bohemia. Was it not a Boston poet who sang:

I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land,  
For only there are the values true—

and so on? He was dreaming, of course, about a fanciful Bohemia, and not about the Bohemia that is now largely in revolt against Germanism, and paying the penalty. As things are going with the Tzecho-Slovaks, however, anyone with a proper regard for the heroic endeavor of a liberty-loving people, even with butter and eggs at present quotations, might be proud to live in Bohemia.

WHEN General Smuts says that Germany has, all along, been engaged in "dishonest and insincere tricks in order to spread pacifism or a defeatist spirit among the Allies," it is well to remember that just as he who diggett a pit shall assuredly fall into it, Germany today is facing, as Count Reventlow's words amply prove, the "tearful defeatism running through German public life." "I have one anxiety," says the Hohenzollern Prince Henry of Prussia, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. "It lies in the homeland, and relates to the faint-hearts and defeatists." Is not that exactly like saying: "We have been blown up by our own petard"?

LONDON railway stations have afforded some amusing sights, during these last few years, but none quite so remarkable as that seen on the August holiday. The sight appeared, at any rate, to be much enjoyed by some war-worn subalterns who had a "We would not have missed it for anything" look about them. "It" was a brigadier-general in scarlet tabs, red-banded, gold-peaked cap, trundling his own luggage on a hand truck from the arrival platform to the station yard, in the evident hope, poor man, of finding a taxi!